FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 065 *6 April 1981*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Andrianov, Nekrasov, Khokhlov] CC 1
Situation in Poland CC 1
Afghanistan Discussed CC 2
U.S.-China Relations CC 4
Assassination Attempt Viewed CC 6
Correspondent Reports on Madrid Meeting Atmosphere [Goncharov] CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Update on Reagan's Progress After Bullet Wound A 1
Reportage on Visit by Turkish Foreign Minister A 1
Visit Ends A 1
Arbatov Interviewed on Soviet-U.S. Relations A 2
Reportage on Secretary Haig's Middle East Tour A 2
Tour Assessed [Gerasimov] A 2
Purpose of Tour [Ovchinnikov] A 3
More on Tour A 4
Background of Weinberger's European Trip Viewed A 4
Weinberger's Remarks on 'Soyuz 81', Poland Hit [Orlov] A 5
IZVESTIYA Hits 'Concern' for, Warnings on Poland [Druzenko 4 Apr] A 5
Armed, Economic Aggression Against Nicaragua Hit [Chigir] A 6
Mexicans Criticize Military Exercises Near Border A 7
U.S. Space Shuttle To Serve Military Aims [Ponomarev] A 7

CHINA

PRC Endorsement of Imperialist Stand on Poland Hit [PRAVDA 3 Apr] B 1
'Obstructionist Stand' on Disarmament Denounced [MEZHDUNARODANAYA ZHIZN] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Public Alarmed at Nuclear Arms Plans [Vdovin in PRAVDA 1 Apr] C 1
IZVESTIYA on Algiers Parley for Korean Unification [Knyazev, 31 Mar] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Stresses Vanguard Role of PDPA, Front D 1
New Agreement to Triple Trade With Afghanistan D 1
Tashkent Radio Notes PFLP Visit to Afghanistan D 1
Bangladesh Development Viewed on Anniversary [Churgov in IZVESTIYA 26 Mar] D 2
Uzbek Radio Comments on U.S.-Pakistan Relations D 2
Sri Lankan Delegation's Visit to Tashkent Ends D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Labor Cooperation Agreement Signed With SRV E 1
Commentary Marks Anniversary of Malaysian Relations [(Varankov)] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Brezhnev Arrives to Attend 16th CPCZ Congress F 1
Departs Moscow F 1
Seen Off at Airport F 1
Arrival in Prague F 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremonies F 2
Congress Opens F 3
Congress Opening Greeted F 3
Husak Speech to Congress F 4
Poland Hit for Not Resisting 'Counterrevolution' [Druzenko in IZVESTIYA 5 Apr] F 6
Solidarity Members Engaged in 'Struggle for Power' [Losoto in PRAVDA 3 Apr] F 7
Polish Party Leaders Call for 'Strong Authority' [PRAVDA 4 Apr] F 8
Radio Reviews Listeners' Letters on Polish Events F 9
'Rightwing' Elements in Solidarity Scored F 11
Polish Paper Hits Solidarity News Agency F 12
Further Reportage on 12th Bulgarian CP Congress F 12
Zhivkov-Shcherbitskiy Meeting [PRAVDA 31 Mar] F 12
PRAVDA on Zhivkov Speech [1 Apr] F 13
Shcherbitskiy in Plovdiv F 14
Close of Congress F 14
Shcherbitskiy Departs Sofia F 15
Arrival in Moscow F 16
PRAVDA on BCP Congress [Editorial, 5 Apr] F 17
Hungary's Puja Arrives in Moscow, Meets Gromyko F 18

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Genscher's Visit to Moscow G 1
Gromyko, Genscher Talks G 1
Meeting With Brezhnev G 1
Brezhnev Meeting Ends [DPA] G 1
Further on Talks [DPA] G 1
Schmidt Message to Brezhnev [DPA] G 2
Guests at Luncheon G 2
Genscher Press Conference G 2
DPA on Press Conference G 3
Genscher's Departure G 4
Gromyko Interview on Talks [ARD] G 4
FRG Revanchists Respond to Polish Situation [(Krispin)] G 4
Tikhonov Departs for Official Visit to Austria G 5
Arrival in Vienna G 5
NATO Plans for Portuguese Island Criticized [Nesterov in IZVESTIYA 31 Mar] G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TASS Commentators View Haig's Middle East Trip H 1
Talks With Egyptian Leaders H 1
Tensions in Lebanon [Tyssovskiy] H 1
PLO Objections to R. Allen Statements Endorsed H 2
Soviet Economic Assistance to Iran Reviewed H 3
Iran Paper's Anti-Soviet Stand Draws Criticism H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Interference in Southern Africa Scored J 1
Decision To Lift Ban on Arms for UNITA Denounced J 1
[Volkov in PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Angolan Envoy Presents Credentials to Kuznetsov J 2
[IZVESTIYA 31 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AFP Reports Large Demonstrations in Soviet Georgia R 1
CPSU CC Adopts Decision on Public Proposals R 1
Komsomol Central Committee Plenum Held in Moscow R 2
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Mar]
Air Force Leader Meets Electors in Primorskiy Kray R 3
Shcherbitskiy, Others Sign General's Obituary R 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Mar]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Gossnab Chief Interviewed on 5-Year Plan Targets S 1
[Martynov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 30 Mar]
Vladivostok Suffers Arctic Cargo Handling Problems S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Developments for 3-4 April T 1
3 April T 1
4 April T 1
Editorial Notes Incidence of Below-Standard Seed T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 Mar]
Gorbachev Participates in Land Reclamation Meeting T 2
Cyclone Causes Agriculture Damage in Uzbekistan T 2
Aliyev Addresses Party Aktiv in Azerbaijan T 3
Briefs: Primorskiy Kray Agronomists Meeting; Kamchatka Meat, Dairy Production T 3

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD051850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 5 Apr 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, all-union radio commentator; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST; and Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, international observer of IZVESTIYA]

[Text] [Andrianov] This week an important event took place in the life of our socialist community. The 12th BCP Congress held its proceedings in Sofia. It is one of the oldest parties in the international workers movement. The 16th CPCZ Congress will open its proceedings tomorrow; and 5 days after that the 10th SED Congress will open. These are all important landmarks in the history of number of countries of our socialist community. They are important because, first, they note the fresh targets which the fraternal states have attained in their development. Second, they designate the starting point for further headway towards the next high objectives.

Quite a number of impressive facts and figures were cited at the highest forum of Bulgarian communists attesting to the great successes of the working people of People's Bulgaria. In the past 5-year period industrial production in that country increased by 35 percent, and compared with 1939, when old Bulgaria was treated in the West as the backyard of Europe, socialist Bulgaria's industry now yields more than 120 times more output. It is highly characteristic that during the proceedings of the 12th congress of Bulgarian communists, not only achievements and successes were discussed from its rostrum but also shortcomings, subjective mistakes and miscalculations. In Sofia, just as at the 26th congress of our own party, there was a frank debate, accompanied by a serious analysis both of the major successes which have been scored and of existing difficulties, and by a critical approach to shortcomings. This is graphic testimony to the fact that when exercising power communists hold sacred the Leninist command to take a self-critical attitude to one's own activity. Indeed, one must not act otherwise, for the smallest departure from such a principled position can prove to have serious consequences for the cause of socialist construction.

The congress of Bulgarian communists devoted special attention to the line of the CPSU which was approved by the 26th congress of our party the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and countries and the development of their cooperation in every possible way. The significance of socialist internationalism, of factors of cohesion, cooperation and interaction grows by many times under the present circumstances, in which the intrigues of imperialism, directed toward undermining the socialist community, are becoming increasingly refined and insidious.

Situation in Poland

[Nekrasov] This can be seen very graphically in the example of the Polish People's Republic. As everyone knows, the enemies of socialism, taking advantage of certain mistakes and certain miscalculations in the internal policy of the former Polish leadership, with the support of outside reactionary forces, are striving to turn developments in that country down a counterrevolutionary channel.

[Andrianov] You know that 1 week ago the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum was held. Delivering a report, Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary, stressed that figures of a rightwing bent who have entered various sections of the Solidarity trade union association are trying to shove Poland down the path of creeping counterrevolution. These figures, as is known, made intensive preparations for holding a general strike which had been planned for 31 March and they did all they could to hamper talks with the government on averting it. As you know, the general strike did not take place.

Commenting on the results of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI noted that the party had decisively acted in defense of its leading role in society; in favor of Poland's socialist development, in favor of uncompromising struggle against the enemies of the socialist system. At the same time, the paper stressed that the facts attested to a growing threat to the progress of socialist renewal stemming from the activity of antisocialist forces.

[Nekrasov] I would add that such a position is also the result of the activity which imperialist circles in the West are mounting in connection with the situation in Poland, that these circles are playing an instigatory role in supporting antisocialist groupings in the Polish People's Republic. As regards the very last few days, they are perhaps typied by two facts in this context. First, a hysterical campaign in the Western bourgeois press, especially the American press, over the situation which has arisen in Poland, a campaign combining lies, slander and threats, in sum, a whole collection of methods of imperialist psychological warfare.

In the second place, there is the fact that the highest echelons, so to speak, of power in the West are also joining in this campaign. They are simply threatening, in an almost undisguised way, the Polish Government; they say that if it really wages the struggle for socialist renewal, for the establishment of order in the country, for elimination of the economic consequences of the crisis, and if the activities of antisocialist forces are restricted, then these Western countries will take some measures of their own. In other words, if things are called by their proper names, they are threatening to interfere directly in the internal affairs of a socialist country, thereby violating both the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

[Andrianov] The enemies of socialist Poland, wherever they may be, are, of course, not aiming just at Poland itself. They realize that the entire socialist community stands behind Poland. In trying to complicate the situation in Poland, these forces are thereby calculating to inflict harm to our community of socialist countries and to undermine their joint actions in the international arena. Therefore, quite naturally, that which is currently taking place in Poland is not just a Polish internal matter. This was noted by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in his speech from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. He stressed that the situation in and around Poland was directly connected with the security of all the socialist countries. The socialist community is inseparable, Comrade Kania noted. Its defense is a matter not just for each state but also for the entire socialist coalition.

It is appropriate to recall that in December last year a meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states took place in Moscow. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke about it at the 26th CPSU Congress. He stressed at that time that this meeting had clearly shown that the Polish communists, the Polish working class and the working people of that country could firmly rely on their friends and allies.

The socialist community is now stronger than it has ever been. With a population in excess of 430 million, it has been transformed into a mighty economic force. It is sufficient to say that the socialist countries united in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] have accounted for about one-half of the worldwide increase in industrial output during recent decades. If one takes account of the increased military potential of the states of our community, then it is not difficult to visualize what an inseparable barrier the united and cohesive fraternal alliance of the socialist countries has become on the path of imperialist designs.

Afghanistan Discussed

[Nekrasov] Nikolay Petrovich, we were just talking about the countries of socialism. But, as you will remember, the 26th congress stressed the close interrelation and interaction of the principal revolutionary anti-imperialist forces of the contemporary world in the revolutionary process taking place in the world.

And it is quite natural for our listeners and for you and me to be interested, too, in events closely connected with the main events taking place in the socialist community, events occurring in countries taking the path of progressive development, in Afghanistan for instance.

[Khokhlov] Yes, this question is of particular interest to Soviet people, because Afghanistan is our neighbor to the south, and, what is more, it is a neighbor of a particular kind, I would say. In this connection, I would like to remind our listeners of a very interesting historical fact. I have in front of me an account published in PRAVDA of a conversation between Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Afghan ambassador extraordinary, Mohammed Wali Khan, which took place, please note on 14 October 1919, or more than 60 years ago. Here is what PRAVDA wrote, and I quote: "Comrade Lenin greeted the ambassador in his study with the words, 'I am very glad to see in the Red capital of the workers' and peasants government a representative of the friendly Afghan people, which suffers under and struggles against the imperialist yoke.'"

To this the ambassador replied: "I stretch out my hand to you, and hope that you will help the whole East to free itself from the yoke of European imperialism." During the talk that ensued, Comrade Lenin said that Soviet power--the power of the working people and of the oppressed--was striving for the very thing of which the Afghan ambassador extraordinary had spoken; but that it was necessary that the Muslim East should understand that, and help Soviet Russia in its great war of liberation. The ambassador answered that he could assert that the Muslim East had understood that, and that the hour was near when the whole world would see that there was no place for European imperialism in the East. It's an extremely interesting document in the sense that subsequent events have confirmed the fruitfulness of those first contacts between the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia and independent Afghanistan.

Turning to present events, it must indisputably be said that the main one among them has been the carrying out of democratic agrarian reform in the interests of the broadest sections of the peasantry. Hitherto, the main, and best, areas of arable land belonged to the Zamindars--as the landowners, that is, the landlords--are called in Afghanistan. Allotments were given to the landless and the land-hungry peasants, who rented their land and paid in kind for the use of the land--often up to two-thirds of the harvest. The government is doing all it can to encourage peasant cooperatives; it distributes seed loans, and helps them to acquire farm implements and fertilizer. Agrarian reform is not just a socioeconomic measure, but a most important political campaign which has turned the peasant masses in the direction of active support of people's power and awakened the class awareness of the toiler of the Afghan kishlak [village]. The process of democratization has become truly nationwide in scope. The National Fatherland Front that is being set up is based upon the activity of democratic organizations in Afghanistan which were founded in the years of the revolution. The Kabul authorities are pursuing a course of respecting the democratic rights of the Afghans--the ethnic, cultural and religious features of all races, tribes and particular groups. Schools and hospitals are opening everywhere.

The slanderous fabrications of Western propaganda about a supposed oppression of believers have been repeatedly exposed by representatives of the Islamic religion in Afghanistan themselves. Pray to God, perform prayers five times a day, as befits orthodox Muslims--but don't hinder the revolutionary reforms: that's the principle. It's not for nothing that among the refugees returning to their homeland from neighboring countries there are many clergy. The gradual stabilization of the situation: the growth of confidence in people's power and the strengthening of its positions in all spheres of life--these are the main features of modern Afghanistan.

[Nekrasov] Nikolay Petrovich, you mentioned the word Zamindar. I remembered that this word is also used in neighboring Pakistan--and naturally, by association, the question immediately arose of the external factors connected with the development of the Afghan revolution, which you haven't mentioned yet.

[Khokhlov] Yes, yes, yes--you're right. As you know, the new Washington administration has declared its support of the bandit formations on Pakistani territory--the detachments that are being sent into Afghanistan. The generals from Islamabad appear to have done well in their haggling with the United States: whereas the old command in Washington had allocated $400 million to them, the new one has agreed to increase that sum 2 and 1/2 times. So it's $1 billion for the arms race in Pakistan. In addition, substantial gifts of money are coming in from Saudi Arabia. Pakistan's ruling junta is evidently following in the footsteps of the Egyptian president--the only difference being that in Cairo the main operator is Washington, whereas in Islamabad it is both Washington and Beijing.

U.S.-China Relations

[Andrianov] Nikolay Petrovich was referring to the way in which the United States and China are operating jointly in the struggle against the Afghan revolution: How they are conducting themselves, in particular, in Pakistan, and in the region of South Asia generally. Both Washington and Beijing assert that they are guided in their actions by parallel interests. In this connection, we might perhaps touch on the sphere of American-Chinese relations, and see, anyway, how they look at present.

A couple of weeks ago the New York TIMES published an article by its Beijing correspondent, which said among other things that Chinese-American relations, both at the official and the unofficial level, have obviously declined in the 4 and 1/2 months since Reagan was elected U.S. President. The once seething interest of American business has grown cold. The atmosphere of unofficial relations between Chinese and Americans has become cool, and official relations since the departure of Ambassador Woodcock have become reserved and correct. In the tone of this article one senses an unconcealed regret at the situation which it outlines, with a hint between the lines that Washington ought to make another of its moves to meet Beijing halfway. Let us say that the New York TIMES deliberately painted a depressingly grey picture of American-Chinese relations.

[Nekrasov] The Beijing politicians themselves, by the way, have the reputation of being rather clever at deliberately dramaticizing any events when it suits them to do so in light of some secret calculation of their own. The Chinese are deft hands at exerting mo[illegible] pressure on their partners if they want to wrest further concessions from them. One has only to recall how, just recently, they arranged their renunciation of contracts with Japanese firms.

[Andrianov] It's quite probable that Beijing is playing with Washington its card of cooling off American-Chinese relations--the more so that there is a perfectly convenient pretext for this. The Maoist leaders had in mind the election statements both by Reagan himself and by members of his closet entourage about activating United States relations with Taiwan. But to be fair, let me remind you that-probably fearing to arouse displeasure in the White House--Beijing swallowed in silence Washington's bitter pill when the latter announced the sale to Taiwan of a new batch of combat aircraft. Though--be it noted in passing--in previous similar cases China issued demagogic protests, describing such acts as interference in internal affairs.

Not that such paper darts, which Beijing fires at the American imperialists on occasion, can fool anyone any more: After all the Maoist leaders have hastened to openly demonstrate their usefulness to the new Washington administration. They've supported all the foreign policy acts of the White House aimed at wrecking detente, stepping up tension in international relations and whipping up the arms race.

The Chinese press has multiplied many times over its publication of inflammatory materials inciting Washington to take a tougher line in its policy toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The top men in Beijing must certainly be rubbing their hands complacently now since, really, it's the Beijing leaders who are now playing the American card by setting the United States against our country.

[Nekrasov] Well, in its foreign policy the Maoist leadership of China has always striven to worsen Soviet-U.S. relations as much as possible. In this its main calculation has been to involve the Soviet Union and the United States in a military conflict. Beijing's political strategists make no secret of the fact that the goal of this course is to weaken both superpowers, as they put it, and to correspondingly obtain certain dividends for themselves. One is reminded of the fact that on this subject the British journal ECONOMIST remarked with pungent irony that in drawing the West into an anti-Soviet alliance Beijing is prepared to fight the Russians to the last American, British and French soldiers.

[Khokhlov] In this comment one senses not just irony but also a warning about the perfidy of the Chinese leaders. World public opinion has already had a number of opportunities to see this perfidy for itself.

[Nekrasov] As we know, Gerald Ford travelled to China last week. Ford is the former American president. In 1976 he was replaced in the White House by Carter. Ford does not occupy any official post in the new Washington administration. But the new U.S. team is using him as a knowledgeable, experienced person, with considerable links with the external world. He visited the Chinese capital as a private citizen. But in effect he acted in the role of a special emissary of the present occupant of the White House. The Western press has put forward quite a few theories of various sorts on this score.

[Andrianov] Many, of course, were interested in the question of why it was Ford in fact that President Reagan chose when he was deciding who to send to Beijing. By all accounts, the fact that Ford already had experience in contacts with the Chinese leaders was important in this respect. He last visited Beijing at the end of 1975. At that time he met both Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, who assured him of his intention to develop China's ties with Washington on an ever broader anti-Soviet basis. At that time Mao told Ford that Deng Xiaoping would succeed the late Zhou Enlai in the post of premier. However, a few months later--in April 1976--Mao Zedong relieved Deng of all his posts. At this time another exacerbation in the struggle for power within the top leadership in Beijing was taking place.

The internecine warfare within the Chinese leadership has now flared up again. They also know about this in Washington. One must assume that Ford was instructed to look into the situation on the ruling Beijing olympus, if one may put it that way: in other words, to try to find out how strong are the positions of this or that grouping in the course of the continuing internecine bickering, and naturally to determine whether it is worthy rallying on the Deng Xiaoping group, which has long been advocating fraternization between the Chinese and the U.S. imperialists, on an anti-Soviet platform of course.

[Nekrasov] As we know, Ford himself described his visit to China as a business trip. It was interesting that both the former U.S. President and his Chinese hosts are keeping the nature of this business secret. True, it is known that Ford delivered a personal message from Reagan to Deng Xiaoping and correspondingly that he held talks with the Beijing leaders in connection with this message.

[Andrianov] So, the business trip made by the special emissary of the U.S. President was really the first contact between the new Washington administration and the Chinese leadership. Therefore world public opinion is certainly not indifferent to the purposes with which Ford went to Beijing at a time when the international situation continues to remain tense.

The answer to this question was finally given by Gerald Ford himself. He delivered a lecture in Tokyo this week. The former president declared for all to hear that the Reagan administration would strengthen U.S.-Chinese ties in order to coordinate their policy against the Soviet Union. In short, such was the outcome of Ford's business trip to Beijing where he is held in honor as an old friend of China.

Well, everyone is entitled to make his own friends; that includes the United States, of course. But will the close friendship between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists last for long? After all, in the final analysis their global interests lie in exactly the same geographical regions. Therefore, it is hardly likely that they, Washington and Beijing, can continue for long on a parallel course in their foreign policy. This will be all the more the case when, as the Maoist leaders are hoping China manages with Western help to build up its economic potential and its nuclear missile might.

Assassination Attempt Viewed

[Nekrasov] Well, while ex-President Gerald Ford was doing his homework in Beijing, dramatic events connected with Ronald Reagan, the present U.S. President, were occurring in the U.S. capital. Well, you, comrades--our listeners--know the essence of the events which took place.

The question which many observers and pundits in the world are asking is, firstly: Who is this John Hinckley, who made the assassination attempt? Secondly, why did he shoot? In other words, is there anything serious behind the assassination attempt? Well, as you know, the U.S. press has accepted the theory that this was the action of a mentally disturbed person. But one has to say that far from everyone everywhere in the United States and in other countries accepts this theory.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, has the attack on Reagan had any political repercussions?

[Nekrasov] Well, no particularly serious repercussions are noticeable at the moment. The very fact that the shots were fired by a person who belonged to a Nazi organization speaks for itself, of course. This is a very eloquent commentary on Washington's propaganda about Moscow's so-called international terrorism.

[Khokhlov] In general, one has to say that the attempt to assassinate President Reagan has dramatically refuted Washington's artificial formulations about terrorism, addressed to the Soviet Union. Let us recall that in his speech to the conference of construction unions, which the President was leaving when he was shot by the U.S. terrorist, Reagan said the following: The level of violence in the country has risen by 10 percent. This means that the streets of our cities are no longer safe. People are also afraid when they stay at home. These words were uttered by the President literally a few minutes before the assassination attempt. The United States is a veritable haven for lawbreakers and criminal elements, not just of its own, but also figitives from all over the world, including the Soviet Union, whom they are unwilling to hand over to justice, since the United States needs them for cheap political speculation.

[Andrianov] As you have pointed out, the attempt to assassinate the President was not only a, so to speak, psychological event but also a social one. It is no coincidence that it is precisely in the United States that attempts are regularly made to kill national leaders. Some of these are successful and others are not. In no other developed capitalist state is anything similar to be seen. But it seems to me that at the present stage of U.S. history phenomenon which may be described as political terrorism are being linked ever more closely with the general crisis of American society. This is one of the manifestations of the further intensification of the general crisis of capitalism. Do you agree with me?

[Nekrasov] Yes, of course. American society is sick. There is no doubt about that. The diagnosis of the sickness is obvious. It is the crisis in the capitalist system of production relations and its political superstructure. When I use the word crisis, I have in mind not only the present economic crisis.

I also have in mind the social crisis, the crisis of society, so to speak, the crisis of the dominating ideology. We spoke about this during the last presidential election. As far as the present period is concerned, it is already being said and written in the United States that people are becoming more fearful, apprehensive and uncertain of the future. And the huge increase in mental illness in the United States is rightly connected with this.

These moods are reflected in the fact which President Carter admitted in his farewell speech. He said that Americans are more dubious than ever before about the government's ability to cope with the problems facing the country.

Well, I would like to conclude my reply to this question with a good and very accurate statement made by the U.S. Negro poet Berry. We, this poet said, still have people who hanker after the days of the American colonists, who pride themselves on being Americans, on being white, on worshipping God. These people are in the service of the U.S. military machine, which is dominated by super financiers and bellicose generals who are desperately clinging to the idea of war, which they think can be won, in order by this means to brighten the image of the United States which has been thoroughly tarnished in the eyes of the rest of the world. These words spoken by an American graphically illustrate the nature of the process, the nature of the social crisis which the United States is now experiencing.

[Andrianov] Our time has run out. Thank you very much for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. Goodbye and all the best.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON MADRID MEETING ATMOSPHERE

LD060730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Report by TASS special correspondent Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Madrid, 5 Apr (TASS)--The decision taken at the last plenary session of the Madrid forum to declare a temporary break in its work, and the position taken on this decision by the U.S. delegation, is the subject of lively discussion in journalistic circles who are reporting on the meeting. All have paid attention both to the irritated tone of the speech by the U.S. Representative Mr Kampelman and to its contents. Mr Kampelman said that the U.S. delegation does not desire to "waste time" and proposed that after the break the work of the meeting should be continued for not more than 4 weeks and then the meeting should be ended.

This statement by the U.S. delegate is not, incidentally, unexpected: In recent weeks with the evident "prompting" of the U.S. delegation, U.S. papers have been saying endlessly that the Madrid meeting has allegedly "gone into deadlock," that it is "going through a crisis," etc.

This evaluation is clearly at odds with the opinion of the majority of delegations. Of course, no one is denying that not everything at the Madrid forum is going smoothly. Everyone admits that on several questions, including important ones too, there are still disagreements, and at times highly significant ones.

All this is so. But another thing too is obvious: In all aspects of the work of the Madrid forum there is undeniable forward movement, points of view are coming closer together, questions are being agreed upon, and the meeting is clearly drawing closer to the adoption of important positive decisions.

What then is the matter? Why is the U.S. delegation not pleased? An impression is forming that it is precisely these positive directions which is creating the displeasure. To judge by all accounts, Washington expected something totally different from it. What then precisely? Primarily, the Americans would like to transform it into a wide-ranging propaganda show directed against the socialist countries and kindling hostility between Eastern and Western Europe. Let us recall how the Madrid forum began last fall. Groups of so-called "dissidents"--anti-Soviet people--were brought to the Spanish capital from the United States and other NATO countries. They scurried around the corridors of the Madrid Palace of Congresses and even tried to arrange noisy demonstrations in the hall where meetings are held. They even arranged their own provocative "parallel meeting," demanding that the Madrid forum deal with "the rights of dissidents." Everyone can also remember the U.S. delegation's desire to "tie up" the events concerning Afghanistan with any European problem for the same unseemly aims.

The subsequent course of the Madrid forum has shown that those taking part in the European conference intend to discuss and resolve other problems in Madrid--essential problems of strengthening security and developing cooperation in which the peoples of the continent have a vital interest.

Before the meeting began, the United States openly opposed discussion of the issue of holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. However, today virtually all participants in the Madrid forum consider this issue the most important one, and opinions on the aims and tasks of the conference are gradually drawing closer. In these circumstances, and emissaries of Washington have had, as they say, to put a good face on the matter.

For the very idea of a conference on military detente and disarmament is so obviously out of keeping with Washington's general militaristic course and its aspiration to step up the arms race; and not only the above-mentioned conference. But also the Madrid meeting itself, where the representatives of East and West are discussing issues of peaceful cooperation cannot be fitted in any way into the context of the U.S. policy of stepping up international tension and confrontation. In the light of this, it seems that Washington would be most pleased by the failure of the Madrid forum.

This also evidently explains the annoyance of the U.S. representatives, the talk of "deadend" and "crisis meeting" (but would it not be more precise to speak of a crisis in the United States course regarding the meeting?), and the striving to dictate its will to not only the North Atlantic bloc partners, using the lever of "NATO solidarity," or more precisely of disciplining, but also to others, to set ultimatums, an aspiration which is evident at Madrid during discussion of virtually every issue.

One might ask why the U.S. spokesmen are behaving in this way, on what grounds? The United States is a full-fledged member of the European conference and of the Madrid meeting. No more, no less. Nobody has given it the mandate for the role of mentor. If the United States does not wish to make a constructive contribution to the resolution of problems, then it can at least refrain from hindering their resolution--that is the conclusion which naturally suggests itself when the U.S. position at the Madrid meeting is analyzed. At the same time it should be stressed that were the U.S. delegation to act in a constructive manner, this would undoubtedly speed up the work of the Madrid meeting, and would substantially facilitate a positive, mutually acceptable and mutually advantageous resolution of the problems being discussed by this international forum which is most important for Europe.

UPDATE ON REAGAN'S PROGRESS AFTER BULLET WOUND

LD041620 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The American President, Ronald Reagan, has taken a slight turn for the worse. He is running a temperature. Physician's have removed clots of blood from his left lung, shot during the assassination attempt, and have resumed treatment with antibiotics. They reaffirmed that the President would leave the hospital next week.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD031946 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Apr, TASS--Turkish Foreign Minister I. Turkmen arrived on a visit in the capital of the United States. He has already met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and is to be received by U.S. Vice President George Bush and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The American press is passing over the visit in silence. Well-informed sources indicate, however, that Washington is using it for persuading Turkey to increase its role in the military structure of the North Atlantic bloc with the aim of strengthening the NATO's southern flank.

The official State Department circles said that the talks covered not only questions of bilateral U.S.-Turkish relations and the Cyprus problem, but also the situation in south-west Asia and in the Persian Gulf area. The United States, it is pointed out in those circles, attaches increasing significance to Turkey from the viewpoint of the interests of the USA and NATO as a whole. In this connection the administration has passed a decision to increase military aid to Turkey in the 1982 fiscal year from the present 252 million dollars to 403.5 million dollars and economic aid from 200 to 300 million dollars.

The State Department officials have stressed that increased military and economic support for Turkey is aimed at meeting its own demand and "assisting it in meeting its obligations in NATO." A strong Turkey, it has been indicated here, meets the interests of the North Atlantic Alliance. It has been pointed out that the broadening of U.S. military and economic aid to Turkey is a "symbol of the significance" which Washington attaches to relations with that country.

Political observers point out that Washington has long linked with Turkey its designs in the strategically important and oil rich Middle East and Persian Gulf area, where the USA is openly preparing for armed interference under the pretext of ensuring its "vital interests." Important military installations and a contingent of U.S. servicemen used by the Pentagon are known to be deployed on Turkey's territory.

Visit Ends

LD050038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1403 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Washington, 4 Apr (TASS)--The official visit by I. Turkmen, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, to the United States has ended. A statement issued by the White House notes that during the U.S.-Turkish talks there was, in particular, discussions of "the need for NATO members to continue joint efforts to strengthen their military positions." The United States, the statement says, is in favor of a "strong and stable Turkey" and "is taking energetic steps to provide Turkey with the resources necessary for it to carry out important tasks as a member of the Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At the same time, and this was pointed out by Foreign Minister Turkmen in his speech at the National Press Club, during the talks it emerged that the views of the sides on several questions do not coincide. The minister said that Turkey believes the responsibility for the "defense" of the Persian Gulf should lie primarily with the countries in this region. The United States, as is known, says that this region should be defended by America and its allies, and is increasing its military presence there and is drawing its partners into this. As far as Turkey is concerned, stressed the foreign minister, it does not want to personally take on any additional obligations which would go beyond its existing obligations witin the NATO framework.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD060530 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The present and prospects of Soviet-American relations is one of the much talked about items in the Soviet press. The weekly MOSCOW NEWS carries an interview with Dr Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of United States and Canada studies. Dr Arbatov has this to say about the foreign policies of the Reagan administration.

There is nothing really new or unexpected about them. The groundwork for them was laid before and it did not presuppose a return to the relaxation of tension, arms limitation talks and efforts to encourage cooperation. The hopes lay in aggravating Soviet-American tensions, in achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, and in putting themselves in a position to be able to talk to the USSR from a position of strength. I believe, Dr Arbatov, said, the reason for this is that the American ruling elite finds it difficult to accept the fact that the United States is no longer the world's leader. The nostalgia for a strong America, he said, is simply the desire of some political circles to regain their former military superiority at any price.

A catalyst for this nostalgia is the jingoism resulting from United States political failures in Vietnam, in Iran and elsewhere. Asked about the linkage principle insisted on by the United States administration, Dr Arbatov says: The idea of linkage of the settlement of one difficult problem with the settlement of another difficult problem is at bottom faulty. Had we linked the easing of tension with other problems, said Dr Arbatov, we would have never achieved anything positive. The United States began bombing Hanoi and mining Haiphong harbor on the eve of the 1972 summit that ended in the signing of the SALT I treaty. We did not propose that these two questions be linked, as we assumed that the meeting of the leaders of the two countries would yield favorable results in itself. It was not a simple decision, but it was necessary and reasonable. The favorable political climate in relations between our two countries at the time greatly helped the achievement by joint effort of the speediest possible settlement of the 1973 Arab-Israeli armed conflict.

REPORTAGE ON SECRETARY HAIG'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Tour Assessed

LD032120 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Saturday is the first day of the Middle East tour of American Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He will visit Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and (?perhaps) some other countries. Here's how a Radio Moscow correspondent in Cairo, Kim Gerasimov, assesses the tour:

Officially the goal of Haig's visit is to review the situation to enable Washington to work out its Middle East policy. In short, Haig is going to the Middle East in order to see and hear. But the official version is not taken seriously.

The new United States administration has already shown clearly enough what policy it is going to follow in the Middle East--the policy of abandoning the search for a comprehensive settlement on a fair and realistic basis and escalating the United States military presence in the region.

Haig is expected to call particular attention during his Middle East talks to the establishment of a so-called multi-national force on the Sinai following the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from there next April in accordance with the separate Camp David accords. The nucleus of this force will be the United States contingent which, according to Israel's media, will serve as the backbone of the United States Rapid Deployment Force permanently based in the Middle East. For this purpose, a thing widely discussed nowadays, the Israeli air bases on the Sinai, 'Ezyon and Eytan, might be used.

Recently Washington's special envoy, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner, held talks alternately in Egypt and in Israel on this score. It is believed that these talks will be completed by his boss, Alexander Haig. The United States secretary of state's visit to the Middle East is beginning to the accompaniment of instigatory commentaries in the United States and the Israeli media that call for greater pressure on the pro-Western Arab regimes to make them take a distinctly anti-Soviet stance and not dodge the question of letting their soil be used as the site of United States military bases.

Purpose of Tour

LD042046 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov commentary]

[Text] With the United States State Secretary Haig making a tour of the Middle East our news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov contributed this commentary on the purpose of the tour:

Even before Mr Haig started the visit it was clear the White House had obviously abandoned its demagogy about Palestinian autonomy with which until recently it was trying to cover up the predatory nature of the Camp David deal. The state secretary himself has spoken on several occasions about a direct linkage of the Camp David accords with the global U.S. strategy. In this connection the NEWSWEEK magazine wrote that at this stage the administration was putting emphasis apparently on the military aspect of Middle East diplomacy. This change of course, says the French newspaper LE MATIN, is illustrated by the new administration's interest in creating a multinational peace-keeping force to be deployed in the Sinai as of April next year when Israel is expected to hand over to Egypt, as plans stand, the bulk of the Peninsula's territory. The administration is going to press for the core of the force to be made up of U.S. Marines. This, believes LE MATIN, would enable the United States to have a permanent military access to the Middle East region.

From the outset there have been considerable differences between Cairo and Tel Aviv about the nature of the force. Cairo wants the force to be small and (?inconspicuous) for an understandable reason. The public of Egypt and other Arab countries would otherwise get a good pretext to speak of an open American occupation of the Sinai. But Tel Aviv's interest lies in the opposite. It wants as large an American military presence as possible to replace the Israeli garrisons which are to be evacuated. And this is what Washington wants in the way of a Middle East settlement. It has not only seized every opportunity to have American troops stationed in the Sinai. Washington would like to get Air Force bases in 'Ezyon and Eytan. According to reports in the American press, the White House is displeased with the accords the Carter administration made with Oman, Somalia and Kenya about a limited American access to military installations in these three countries.

This is why, says the Washington POST, the White House is trying to arrange an American strategic presence in the Middle East in as little noticeable a way as possible in the form of a peace-keeping force, and that is exactly the purpose of the Middle East tour by Alexander Haig.

Thus the Camp David deal is beginning to serve the U.S. global strategy directly. The possibility of a direct and permanent American military presence in the Sinai seems to be aimed at creating a stronghold for the Rapid Deployment Force, and the proposed involvement in the Sinai peace-keeping force of Canada, Australia and New Zealand or America's allies in NATO and ANZUS gives an excuse to perfect the mechanism of running a multinational Rapid Deployment Force which is something Washington has been contemplating for a long time.

More on Tour

LD042136 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has started on a tour of the Middle East, which will take him to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Juding by press reports, the main objective of the state secretary is to ensure a build-up of the U.S. military presence in the region. Thus, in particular, he will discuss the plan of deploying in Sinai Peninsula of the so-called multinational peace-keeping force, whose backbone are to be U.S. Army units. The troops are to be deployed in three major Israeli bases in Sinai and in three smaller military camps on the coast of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Alexander Haig is also to press ahead for the implementation of the plans to set up new permanent U.S. bases on the Arabian Peninsula. Trying to ensure support for these plans, the United States is intimidating the Middle East states with the "Soviet menace" allegedly looming over that region, is pursuading them to forget about the Palestinian problem and focus all attention on the alleged "intrigues of the Soviet Union". As follows from the statements in U.S. official circles this tactics has also been adopted by Alexander Haig. But even the Western mass media are expressing doubt that this tactics is able to produce the results, for which Washington hopes.

BACKGROUND OF WEINBERGER'S EUROPEAN TRIP VIEWED

LD050001 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (TASS)--U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has left for Western Europe. As noted in a Pentagon statement, during his week-long trip he will visit Britain, the FRG and Italy where he will inspect American military facilities and will have talks with military and political leaders of these countries. He will also take part in the session of the NATO nuclear planning group which will be held in Bonn on 7-9 April. The session will discuss issues connected with the implementation of the ominous plans of NATO aimed at transforming the territory of a number of West European countries, above all the FRG, into a platform for American medium-range nuclear missiles.

Weinberger's trip is taking place against the background of a sharply intensified campaign of pressure by U.S. militarist circles on the West European countries. The latest example of such pressure is provided by an article in the Washington POST by Congressman Shuster. "The United States," he writes, "needs to act even more tough toward the allies if we wish NATO to remain a buttress against the Soviet Union. We do not need detente, we need decisiveness above all." Shuster threatened that if the countries of Western Europe "do not agree to raise their state of combat readiness," the United States will take harsh economic measures against "allies who are unwilling to cooperate."

As AP reports, the American authorities are "concerned by the fact that the vagueness of the position of a number of West European countries on the subject of the deployment of American missiles could influence other NATO member-countries which might review their own positions as a result."

WEINBERGER'S REMARKS ON 'SOYUZ 81', POLAND HIT

LD061336 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 6 Apr 81

["The Ill-Starred Role of Head of the Pentagon"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

The U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger obviously wants to secure for himself the main role in shaping up military psychosis not only in the United States but also on the scale of the globe. The possible dangerous consequences of such acrobatics are evidenced by the lamentable experience of one of the former heads of the Pentagon who, as is known, got himself so worked up that this became his undoing.

The present defence secretary is becoming so active in the very same sphere that he clearly can bear the palm. Hardly a day passes without Weinberger making irresponsible statements on most diverse matters, including very important ones--the SALT process, or relations between states, or on any region of the world. The minister's remarks are patent illustration of the fact that it has become fashionable in Washington to disregard the international community as a whole and the generally accepted rules and norms of inter-state relations.

Not to mention the fact that the head of the Pentagon seems to be totally undismayed by his surprisingly "daring" intrusion into the sphere of foreign policy where the prerogatives of the State Department either do not exist for him at all or exist in very sketchy outline.

The head of the military establishment is particularly zealous when it comes to slandering the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries. As the latest pretext for such inventions Weinberger chose the planned joint command and staff exercise "Soyuz-81" that is being held on the territory of four fraternal countries.

Speaking in London Weinberger complained about the "military activity" of Warsaw Treaty countries. The fact that the socialist community has a reliable defence potential and shows concern for its consolidation and perfection infuriates the head of the Pentagon, a department that is planning to spend one and a half trillion dollars on the arms race in the next five years and is openly advancing the raving idea of establishing the global domination of the United States.

Weinberger's sham "concern" about the "possible behaviour" of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries in reality gives away his fears that insurmountable obstacles stand in the way of the fulfilment of the hegemonic plans of the American militarists.

IZVESTIYA HITS 'CONCERN' FOR, WARNINGS ON POLAND

LD061333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Rejoinder": "Unasked 'Guardians'"]

[Text] Warsaw--A few days ago the Polish television news showed shots taken from American TV programs. These featured U.S. politicians at the moment when these "champions" of Poland were expressing by their whole appearance "extreme concern" at the Polish Government's measures to overcome the crisis, to restore order and suppress the actions of anti-socialist forces.

The hypocritical "concern" of certain U.S. congressional and administration figures is being accompanied by "warnings" to a sovereign socialist country.

Thus U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has unambiguously intimated that the future development of the situation in Poland may, or so he says, complicate and impede Western economic assistance to Poland. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has spoken out in similar vein. In an interview with the Washington POST President R. Reagan himself came right out with it, as the saying goes, and declared that the Polish Government should not, he said, take "any drastic [reshitelnyy] action" over the "dangerous situation" prevailing in the country.

The mask of "well-wishers" which Washington politicians eagerly use fools nobody. The aforementioned remarks are unpardonable U.S. interference in Poland's internal affairs. A legitimate question arises: Why do they consider it possible to address "advice" and "warnings" to a sovereign state's government and to speak out about how that government ought to solve its domestic problems and how it ought not? On what grounds is doubt being cast on the self-evident truth that it is the business of Poland itself and Poland alone to solve these problems?

Describing one statement by a White House spokesman, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "We understand the Western states' interest in our problems, but we also realize that in many cases this is accompanied by their strategic calculations."

Just what are these calculations? They hope to prevent the stabilization of the situation in Poland and to incite the forces opposing the Polish Government to embark on a more decisive confrontation. How can one help recalling the campaign to set up a so-called "Polish workers' aid fund" which has been widely developed by AFL-CIO leader Kirkland and not only by him. You cannot help noting that on U.S. territory there exist all kinds of "centers" supporting the antisocialist organizations operating in Poland. One such is the "news bureau" of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland," which is extremely hostile to socialism. This is collecting financial resources, organizing all kinds of protest demonstrations and mounting a broad propaganda campaign to publicize the activity of the notorious L. Moczulski and his stooges. As the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote recently, close links with Western anticommunist centers are also maintained by another antisocialist organization, the "Polish Federation for Independence," whose verbiage is circulated by, for instance, a certain (Ye Lerskiy) of San Francisco, one of the leaders of the so-called "North American Seminar on Polish Problems."

The Polish public believes with every justification that this activity by the enemies of People's Poland in the United States runs counter to the generally recognized norms of relations between sovereign states.

ARMED, ECONOMIC AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA HIT

LD042227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 3 Apr 81

["A Plot Against Nicaragua"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr (TASS)--TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

The U.S. administration's decision on economic "sanctions" against Nicaragua cannot be regarded as anything else but an open act of economic aggression. This decision, which is a flagrant violation of elementary norms of international law and glaringly contradicts the tenets of both the UN statutes and the statute of the Organization of American States, amounts to a new manifestation of the interventionist course of the policy of American imperialism in Latin America.

Washington's repudiation of the obligations which it had earlier accepted with regard to providing credit and food supplies to Nicaragua constitutes one of the stages of the course adopted by U.S. ruling circles in the direction of strangling the Nicaraguan revolution and reestablishing in this Central American republic the state of affairs which existed in the days of the dictatorial Somoza regime.

Evidently they cannot resign themselves in Washington to the fact that Nicaragua, which for decades was the outpost of American imperialism in Central America, has entered upon the path of genuinely independent development and that its people, having acquired freedom, are building a new life on the principles of social equity and democracy. Literally immediately after the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution U.S. special services began to weave a web of conspiracy against it. For this purpose they have been making every effort to use internal reaction, the gangs of Somoza's "national guard" who had escaped from Nicaragua, as well as the Honduran Army which is under Pentagon tutelage. Armed provocations against Nicaragua, committed from the territory of Honduras, are continuing. At present, as reported by the New York TIMES, the setting up of "liberation army" is being completed in the areas of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua. This army consists mainly of Somoza supporters and is being prepared by the United States for a broad invasion into Nicaragua. The armed aggression against Nicaragua, which is being planned in Washington, constitutes a new example of the policy of international terrorism which U.S. ruling circles are employing on a wide scale against states which have entered the path of independence as well as against people waging a struggle for their national, social and economic liberation.

The peace-loving public throughout the world condemns indignantly the interventionist course of Washington's policy toward Nicaragua and resolutely demands than an end be put to the practical employment by Washington of international terrorism and that all the bases and camps where American special services are preparing terrorist gangs be eliminated.

MEXICANS CRITICIZE MILITARY EXERCISES NEAR BORDER

LD060852 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Apr, TASS--The Mexican public is strongly critical of the United States military exercises being held near the border with Mexico. Francisco Ortiz, a representative of the Mexican Communist Party, said that these exercises are being held by Washington in order to put pressure on Mexico to make it change its independent policy.

Santiago Fierro, member of the Chamber of Deputies, said that the United States exercises are an act of blackmail and aggression against Mexico.

Angel Bravo, representative of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, stressed that the U.S. military exercises show well the aggressive nature of the policy of the American administration which is trying in this way to intimidate not only Mexico but also the countries of Central America.

U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE TO SERVE MILITARY AIMS

LD040914 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As a test flight of the U.S. reusable spacecraft shuttle, scheduled for April 10, is drawing nearer, the U.S. press runs more and more materials indicating that the Pentagon is intensively preparing for using outer space for military purposes. Already in the first independent flight of the shuttle, a large part of its programs will be of purely military character. It is a question of not some ordinary measures to improve U.S. air defense but of turning outer space into an arena of battle for America's dominance on earth. Of course the U.S. strategists are justifying all these endeavours by the self-same nonsense about a 'Soviet threat'.

The Pentagon leaders, resorting to gross inventions about the Soviet Union's foreign policy are seeking to portray their own military preparations in outer space as 'countermeasures'.

It is not for the first time that the United States is basing its calculations on reaching a military superiority over the USSR and aiming its science, experimental design and research institutions at that. However, historical experience shows that each time such reckoning turned out to be gross miscalculations for it.

Having failed to achieve a military superiority on earth, the U.S. strategists are switching to outer space. The newspaper BOSTON GLOBE reported that, high-ranking staff members of the Pentagon have prepared a report which contains a proposal on putting into space high-energy laser weapons, and that President Reagan supports the proposal and intends to press for appropriations of 300 million dollars for research in that field. Plans already exist to deploy manned versatile military flying vehicles in outer space, to launch orbital stations with powerful lasers and even create something like minefields in the near-earth space. Daniel Graham, former head of the intelligence agency of the U.S. Department of Defense, who is knowledgeable about the Pentagon's plans is recommending that the United States administration switch the arms race to outer space more quickly and to switch it, as he puts it, from the category of simple quantity into the category of elaborate equipment, and that the USA should without fail achieve control over the near-moon space.

At the same time the public is being told that the conversion of outer space into an arena of military operations will make it possible--to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe on earth and that next world war will be conducted somewhere in far-off outer space and that only the Pentagon's victor angels will return to earth.

All that could have sounded as bad-taste fantasy if real plans of such a frenzy did not exist in the U.S. strategists' offices. By dint of tremendous efforts an accord has been reached on non-deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space. Thereby the sphere of the arms race was substantially reduced. At present the Pentagon strategists want to circumvent the accord on the plea of that the newest means of destruction are not 'nuclear' ones and to use them in outer space. It is essential to put a firm barrier to the realization of such dangerous plans.

PRC ENDORSEMENT OF IMPERIALIST STAND ON POLAND HIT

LD061031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Slanders at Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr--The Chinese mass media are continuing to comment on events in Poland from the standpoint of imperialist propaganda. They slavishly repeat various "warnings" to the Soviet Union and reprint anti-Soviet statements by American politicians. Under the headline "If the USSR Invades Poland, It Will Entail Serious Consequences," RENMIN RIBAO quotes tendentiously selected extracts from Western press reports slandering the state system which exists in Poland.

In a word, on this issue too, the Beijing leaders do not take the side of socialism or the defense of its gains but align themselves with socialism's enemies; hence the principle of conducting antisocialist propaganda on the basis of anti-Sovietism and finding a common language with imperialist circles.

A report on the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum published in RENMIN RIBAO 31 March is in the same spirit. It cites the idea of the need to support the reactionary leaders of the Solidarity trade union association, who are acting against Poland's legitimate government.

The newspaper excludes from its report on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo's report all mention of the fact that rightwing figures who have penetrated various levels of Solidarity are trying to push the country onto the path of creeping counterrevolution, and also all mention of those forces within that trade union association which are dragging it into a struggle against the PZPR and the people's state, from anticommunist standpoints.

'OBSTRUCTIONIST STAND' ON DISARMAMENT DENOUNCED

LD031952 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 3 Apr 81

["Beijing: Obstructionist Policy in the Field of Disarmament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS--"Contrary to the statements on the striving for real disarmament Beijing impedes a resolution of this problem in examining its specific aspects, is teaming up with the imperialist circles, preventing all efforts for outlining practical measures for curbing the arms race, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODANAYA ZHIZN] journal writes:

Analysing China's approach to some topical disarmament issues and those of limitation of the arms race the journal points out that the "disarmament concept Beijing style" boils down to the disarmament of predominantly two powers--the USSR and the USA, while the rest, including China, shall act using their discretion. This approach of the PRC to the limitation of arms was also manifested in working out a comprehensive disarmament program. The considerations of the Chinese delegation on the basic principles of this program tabled at the disarmament committee feature the proposition, which has become commonplace, that the two states having the biggest nuclear and conventional weaons arsenals shall bear the main responsibility for disarmament and shall be the first to reduce their arms. It follows clearly from this that China itself intends to preserve an opportunity to joint in the process of disarmament some time in the indefinite future, meanwhile other countries shall disarm themselves."

"The speeches by the Chinese representatives on disarmament issues," the journal goes on to say, "are evidence of the fact that they are directed in the first place at creating the necessary conditions for a build up of arms by China itself. This explains the incessant growth of the PRC's military spendings, the broadening and deepening of military ties with the imperialist powers, the purchases in the West of the latest military technology, perfection of the national means of mass destruction." "Beijing's obstructionist stand on the disarmament problem as a whole, which touches upon the interests of the entire mankind is clearly directed at frustrating any effective steps aimed at preventing the threat of a universal nuclear conflict, of lessening military tensions. Peaceable nations are rejecting this course," the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS stresses in conclusion.

JAPANESE PUBLIC ALARMED AT NUCLEAR ARMS PLANS

OW031559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "In Defiance of Constitution"]

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Mar--People in Japan are investigating the possibility of turning the country into a nuclear power. This is shown by a secret report that has fallen into the hands of the Socialist Party. The document, entitled "Japan's Self-Defense and Its Potential Capabilities," formulates a package of measures connected with equipping the Japanese Armed Forces with nuclear weapons, Socialist Party Deputy (T. Noda) disclosed in a speech in the lower house of the Diet Budget Commission. In particular, Japan's economic and technical capacity to create these weapons and also missiles, submarines and other delivery vehicles for them is being investigated, and the legal aspects of the problem are being considered. The report concludes that, even using only its own uranium, Japan is capable of rapidly producing about 1,000 bombs.

The deputy declared that the content of the report shows that it was formulated either in the government or on its orders, and he demanded explanations.

As is well known, the Japanese Constitution proclaims the renunciation of the course of war and armament. At the end of the seventies, under public pressure, the government also stated that it would strictly adhere to the three nuclear-free principles--not producing, possessing nor bringing nuclear weapons onto Japan's territory. However, more and more often of late representatives of the ruling circles have on various pretexts been advocating the revision of the Constitution and entry into the nuclear race. This is prompting resolute protests from the Japanese people.

IZVESTIYA ON ALGIERS PARLEY FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION

LD030917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent O. Knyazev report from V. Lapskiy roundup "The Day Worldwide": "For a Just Solution"]

[Text] Representatives of 81 countries and 17 international organizations took part in the World Conference for the Independent Peaceful Reunification of Korea. It was held in the Palace of Nations in the Algerian capital, our correspondent O. Knyazev reports.

In the concluding document the conference participants called on the peoples of the world to promote Korea's unification. They condemned the Seoul regime's criminal actions and demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

It was noted in a number of delegates' speeches that these aims would be promoted by the holding of a conference on confidence-building measures in the Far East in accordance with the proposal put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress.

KARMAL STRESSES VANGUARD ROLE OF PDPA, FRONT

LD032104 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 3 Apr, TASS--The party's mobilisation in the struggle to protect the revolution, the freedom, territorial integrity and independence of the country is an urgent and most important task facing members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), the General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal said when addressing graudates of a seminar of senior officials of organising departments of the PDPA Central Committee, of the party's city and provincial committees, of the country's public organisations and people's armed forces.

The PDPA, he stressed, is the militant political vanguard of Afghanistan's working people. Today when the counter-revolutionary forces, imperialism, Maoism, the reaction and the representatives of the exploiter classes who have joined them have united for struggle against our party and our revolution, Babrak Karmal said, the broad masses of working people are pinning big hopes on the PDPA and the party should defend their interests. PDPA members should attract to their side the broad masses of the country's working people, observe party discipline, loyally and selflessly serve the state and their people, strengthen party unity and cohesion.

Babrak Karmal also noted the big importance for the future of the country of the National Fatherland Front, that is being set up in the country and in which PDPA members should become a worthy example for the members of other public organisations belonging to the front.

NEW AGREEMENT TO TRIPLE TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD032312 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] An agreement signed in Moscow provides for a trebling of trade between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in the current 5-year period. The Afghan minister of trade, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, has told Radio Moscow in an interview that machinery and other goods from the Soviet Union will speed his country's economic progress.

TASHKENT RADIO NOTES PFLP VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

GF041616 Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 2 April carries a commentary entitled "The PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] Representatives in Afghanistan." After stating that a PFLP delegation, headed by Taysir Qubba'h, visited the DRA recently and conferred with DRA officials and toured factories and business centers, the radio gives extensive quotes from a statement Taysir Qubba'h made expressing pleasure over the opportunity he has had to visit the DRA. At one point the radio quotes Qubba'h as follows: "We have come to the DRA to display our solidarity with Afghanistan and with its heroic people. It is common knowledge that Washington has stated that it may supply U.S. arms to the counter-revolutionaries in the future. This is proof of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people. Beijing officials are supplying arms to counterrevolutionaries. Beijing officials have sent their experts to Pakistan to train the counterrevolutionaries based in this country."

The radio states that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan are attacking schools and mosques and quotes Taysir Qubba'h as follows: "The Afghan people are striving to develop. One can see them everywhere--in factories, work sites and farms. The Afghan people are also (?organizing themselves) to counter the attacks of the counterrevolutionaries."

Concluding, the radio quotes another member of the PFLP delegation as saying: "We appreciate the aid the Soviet Union extends to the DRA people in order to help them achieve success in their new life and in their struggle against imperialism and the counterrevolutionaries. The times when imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of foreign countries was not penalized are over."

BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD031609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Chugrov article: "Bangladesh Independence Day: A Road of Trials"]

[Excerpts] A vivid page has been inscribed in the history of the national liberation movement in the last decade by the creation in 1971 on the south Asian subcontinent of a new sovereign state--the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize the new republic and establish relations of cooperation with it. Soviet experts helped to commission (Gorasa's) high-capacity thermal power station. An agreement was signed recently on the USSR's assistance in expanding this power station's capacity.

A further symbol of Soviet-Bangladesh friendship is the Chittagong electrical equipment plant which was built with the USSR's economic and technical assistance. Soviet experts are giving classes at the plant's study center for training and improving the skills of workers and engineering and technical personnel. About 100 of the plant's workers and engineers have undergone industrial training in our country.

The plant recently produced the first major consignment of transformers of a new type of construction developed by Soviet experts for use in a tropical climate.

Bangladesh's 10-year history has been a difficult path of struggle for the right of development by its chosen route. The young republic's enemies who did not like its democratic transformations have repeatedly attempted to disrupt its economy and plunge the country into chaos. The villainous assassination of Mujibur Rahman and the military coup in August 1975 were carried out with the involvement of the U.S. espionage department.

For its part Beijing does not leave Bangladesh in peace and operates in its own self-interest. It is to be recalled that Beijing's leaders recognized the republic only after the 1975 coup. They are now actively supporting various leftist groupings and training their leaders. It is characteristic that extreme rightwing and extreme leftwing elements are coming together in an attempt to prevent the country's development along a democratic path.

To resist the intrigues of external and internal reaction, all of the country's progressive, democratic and patriotic forces--with the Communist Party of Bangladesh in their front ranks--advocate consistently that the sacrifices borne by the patriots to the altar of freedom and independence be not in vain and that the country always stand firm on a stance of nonalignment and pursue an independent foreign policy course.

UZBEK RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S.-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

GF050825 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 4 April carries a station observer commentary entitled: "Pakistan Is Moving To Intensify Tension." The radio states that Washington and its allies are endeavoring to supply "all types of modern weapons to Pakistan" and adds that this is the result of a new agreement between Washington and Islamabad. It notes that this state of affairs will eventually cause the situation in south Asia to deteriorate and recalls past differences between India and Pakistan and the latter's current stand against the DRA. The radio adds: "The arms this country has procured from the United States and the PRC until now have well exceeded its defense requirements."

Recalling that South Asian political circles have described Ziaul Haq's visit to a number of Middle East countries as one aimed at promoting NATO's role in the region, the radio adds that Washington, by using its economic aid to Pakistan as a pretext, is successfully endeavoring to strengthen this country's relations with it NATO allies.

The radio concludes by stating that the leaders of the democratic forces in Pakistan have expressed concern about the latest developments in Pakistan's foreign policy in Washington.

SRI LANKAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO TASHKENT ENDS

GF050614 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The labor congress of the Soviet-Sri Lanka economic cooperation committee (?has ended). The head of the Sri Lankan delegation, who is the under secretary of the Sri Lankan Ministry of [word indistinct] and Industry, has said: We are very pleased with the meeting in Tashkent. Cooperation between our countries has recently reached a very high level.

The head of the Sri Lankan delegation also praised the efforts the Uzbek SSR is exerting to increase the generation of power.

LABOR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRV

OW051158 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, a delegation of the SRV Labor Ministry headed by Comrade Minister Dao Thien Thi visited the Soviet Union from 25 March to 3 April.

During the Vietnamese delegation's stay in the Soviet Union, talks were held on continued cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese state labor agencies. Comrade Lomonsov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, headed the Soviet delegation at these talks. A cooperation agreement was signed between the two sides.

COMMENTARY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MALAYSIAN RELATIONS

BK050922 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Commentary by (Anatoliy Varankov): "Important Factor for Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia."]

[Text] Today, 3 April, marks the 14th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Malaysia. We note with pleasure that significant progress has been made in various fields during these years. For example, following the signing of a trade agreement between the two countries in 1967, Malaysia became the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner among ASEAN countries. The Soviet Union is one of the leading importers of Malaysian goods.

The visit by Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn to the Soviet Union in September 1979 constituted a good basis for the further expansion of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union, for instance, can help Malaysia in building many industrial and power projects vital to the country, and the cost could be compensated for through greater exports of Malaysian products. The Soviet Union supports the efforts of Malaysia and other countries which have succeeded in liberating themselves toward an improvement in international economic relations. For Malaysia, which is the world's biggest producer of a number of raw materials and which is seeking fair and stable prices for its raw materials, such an improvement would be of significant importance. Meanwhile, the areas of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Malaysia are not limited to the economic field. For many years, the two countries have cooperated in many fields vital to mankind, such as world peace and security, curbing the arms race and disarmament. Both the Soviet Union and Malaysia are concerned about the realization of the UN declaration on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace to prevent new tensions and a foreign military buildup which could create a crisis in the region. The Soviet Union and Malaysia also share a concern over vital problems such as the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Without seeking any interest or contemplating superiority in any field and without any desire to establish military bases in the region, the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all countries concerned for the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace--a concept first introduced by Malaysia. In line with this concept, an initiative toward strengthening peace and stability in this region was also taken by the Indochinese countries in February this year. Their initiative calls for a continuation of the dialogue between Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries on the one hand and Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the other. Considering that peace is vital not only to Malaysia and Vietnam but to all countries in the region, the initiative is obviously very constructive. It can be said with confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and Malaysia are a fine example of mutually beneficial friendly relations between two nations having different social systems. Soviet-Malaysian relations, based on mutual interest, constitute an important factor for the strengthening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The development of relations between the two countries over many years clearly reflects Soviet readiness to cooperate closely with the ASEAN countries, including Malaysia. This fact can be proved from the report made by the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

BREZHNEV ARRIVES TO ATTEND 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Departs Moscow

LD050740 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS--A CPSU delegation led by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has left Moscow for Prague today to attend the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The delegation includes alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee Eduard Shevardnadze, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Second Secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee Ivan Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Saratov Regional Committee of the CPSU Vladimir Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Alexandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Alexandr Botvin.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin, deputy head of the managing department of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Mogilevets have left together with the delegation.

Seen Off at Airport

LD050840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A CPSU delegation, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow today for Prague to attend the 16th CPCZ Congress at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At Vnukovo Airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and other officials.

Arrival in Prague

LD060620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The capital of the CSSR is in festive garb. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is on the eve of a great historical event in the life of the country. On 6 April the 16th CPCZ Congress is to open.

At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the work of the congress will be attended by a CPSU delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ruzyne Airport is decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union and the CSSR. At 1200 Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and members of the delegation are greeted fraternally, cordially and whole-heartedly by Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Comrade Brezhnev and members of the CPSU delegation including Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee member and second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Gusev, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Saratov Obkom and Aleksandrov, CPSU Central Committee member and assistant to the CPSU Central Committee secretary, were met at the airport by Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium including Bilak, Hoffmann, Hula, Indra, Capek, Kempny, Korcak, Lenart and Colotka; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Hruskovic and Jakes; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat.

Among those who were present were Lovetinskiy, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR; Botvin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to the CSSR, who is also a member of the CPSU delegation.

Also arriving with the delegation were Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee member and head of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Mogilevets, CPSU Central Committee assistant administrator of affairs.

Comrade Brezhnev and members of the delegation were presented with flowers by Czechoslovak and Soviet Pioneers.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, the members of the delegation, and Czechoslovak leaders then drove to Prague castle where the CPSU delegation will stay during the congress.

A friendly meeting was held today at Prague castle between Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak president, and the CPSU delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Brezhnev and Husak informed each other on vital questions about the activities of the CPSU and the CPCZ and the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and exchanged views on some international problems. The talks were held in a hearty, fraternal atmosphere.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD060040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Apr (TASS)--Today the CPSU delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev visited a memorable place to the entire Czechoslovak people, the Pantheon on Vitkov Mountain in Prague. A wreath was laid in the Pantheon Hall with the following inscriptions: "To Klement Gottwald--the first working class president of Czechoslovakia, outstanding activist of the international communist and workers' movement. From the CPSU delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress."

The delegation observed a minute's silence in memory of the great son of Czechoslovakia, Klement Gottwald, and other prominent revolutionaries of the Czechoslovak people.

Leonid Brezhnev wrote the following in the honorary visitors' book.

"Deeply moved, we have yet again visited the people's monument on Vitkov Mountain. We bow to the memory of Klement Gottwald, Antonin Zapotocky, Julius Fucik, Ludvick Svoboda and other brave fighters for happy future of the Czechoslovak people.

"In Socialist Czechoslovakia noble ideals are being implemented for which the best sons and daughters of the Czechoslovak people were struggling. The memory of the Soviet soldiers who have given their lives for freedom and independence of your country and for the salvation of the peoples of Europe from the fascist yoke is likewise carefully guarded here.

"Let the inviolable brotherhood of our parties, countries and peoples be an eternal memorial to the dead heroes." [Signed] L. Brezhnev

Leonid Brezhnev and members of the delegation visited Olsany Cemetery where soldiers of the Soviet Army of liberation are buried and laid a wreath on the monument with the following inscription: "To the heroic Soviet soldiers who have given their lives in the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist usurpers. From the CPSU delegation at the 16th CPCZ Congress."

Leonid Brezhnev and members of the delegation went to October Revolution Square and laid a wreath to the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. On its red ribbon was the following inscription: "To the great Lenin--leader of the international workers' class. From the CPSU delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress."

Taking part in the wreath-laying ceremony were V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; C. Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

Honor guards paraded at the wreath-laying ceremonies and the national anthems of the USSR and CSSR were played.

Congress Opens

LD060826 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr, TASS--The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia opened here today. It will sum up the work done in the period since the previous congress and outline the prospects of the country's socioeconomic development in the years to come.

Congress Opening Greeted

LD060834 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Soviet communists and all Soviet people have been following with lively and comradely interest reports from Prague where the CPCZ congress is to open tomorrow. We are pleased that the party of the Czechoslovak communists is opening its congress as a united party, cohesive both ideologically and organizationally. Under its leadership the Czechoslovak working people have been implementing successfully the general line of building an advanced socialist society which was elaborated by the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses. We know that the last 5 years were for our Czechoslovak friends a period of fruitful work and of great achievements.

The Soviet press recently carried a report on the results of the Czechoslovak Sixth 5-Year Plan. The figures with which we have acquainted ourselves are impressive. Czechoslovakia's national income grew by almost one-fifth; industrial output grew by one-third and agricultural output increased by 10 percent. We are pleased to point out that the Soviet people and their work, too, made a certain contribution to these achievements of the Czechoslovak working people. It was due to the cooperation between the two countries that such new branches of Czechoslovak industry as nuclear energy and nuclear engineering were created. Vladimir Remek, a citizen of the CSSR, was launched into outer space board a Soviet spacecraft, and his flight inaugurated a whole series of flights by international crews in the Intercosmos program.

Closer links between our peoples, common work on dozens of joint construction projects--all this was characteristic of the past 5-year period. (?Relations) between our states have always been termed as international, said Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the recent 26th CPSU Congress. But in our epoch, in the world of socialism, they have truly become relations between nations, for millions and millions of people have been directly drawn into them. The development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, too, has become the affair of millions of people. The unprecedented expansion of the internationalist socialist competition between the production collectives of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in honor of their respective party congresses is ample proof of this. Czechoslovak working people devoted a shock working shift to the 26th CPSU Congress. And now on the eve of the 16th CPCZ Congress, reports have been sent to Prague from many Soviet enterprises saying that orders from our Czechoslovak friends have been met ahead of schedule. This is socialist internationalism in action. Its noble principles, unity in deeds and interests in building socialism and communism, in the joint struggle for peace and social progress form a solid foundation of the fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU, between the Soviet Union and Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Unity between our two fraternal parties and our countries and nations has assumed a special significance in the conditions of the current complicated international situation when the reactionary forces are endeavoring to reverse the process of relaxation, weaken the socialist community and throw mankind into the abyss of the thermonuclear war. We are witnesses to the cohesive and united way our parties, states and all the working people are conducting themselves in their pursuit of the great aims of bringing about a lasting peace and the consolidation of socialism. Socialism and peace are indivisible. Comrade Gustav Husak declared recently that the CPCZ is approaching its congress with the communist responsibility for the happy life of the Czechoslovak people.

Our fraternal parties, countries and nations have common aims and in implementing them we are acting jointly, hand in hand. The Soviet communists and all Soviet people, who are warmly greeting their friends and the people holding the same views, sincerely wish the highest forum of the Czechoslovak communists many successes.

Husak Speech to Congress

LD061306 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 6 Apr 81

["Gustav Husak's Report at Party Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr, TASS--The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia believes that "the lessening of international tension is of decisive importance for the development of relations between states in the spirit of peace and detente," it was stated by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak in his report at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia that opened here today.

Gustav Husak greeted the new peace proposals set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress by Leonid Brezhnev. "Our party", he said, "views this organic continuation and development of the CPSU's peace program as a reliably and effective road leading to the solution of the most pressing problems of present-day international life. We will further strive for the implementation of all the peace initiatives, that are jointly worked out and implemented by socialist countries, which show the whole world that socialism is the decisive force in the struggle of the peoples for peace and international security".

The speaker noted the big importance of the fact that the socialist community together with other progressive forces has succeeded in preserving peace despite all the intrigues of imperialism. "The strengthening of socialism's positions and the growth of its attractive force is the main positive factor of present world developments", he went on.

"Mounting is the struggle of working people and progressive forces in capitalist countries for peace and social justice. The national-liberation movement has achieved new big victories. All this aggravates the general crisis of capitalism and deepens its internal contradictions".

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia pointed out the danger of Beijing's policy. The Chinese leadership, he said, "contrary to the interests of progress and peace has entered into collusion with imperialism to struggle against detente and escalate the arms race. The imperialist states with the United States at the head are using Beijing's foreign policy positions in their own interests in the struggle against world socialism and the national-liberation movement in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America".

The report says that in the period under review the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia devoted special attention to the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "This is the cornerstone of our foreign policy", Gustav Husak stressed. "For us alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union is not only a revolutionary behest but a part of our life. This gives us confidence on which all our plans and prospects of further development are based", he said.

"The Warsaw Treaty Organisation plays an irreplaceable role in the joint efforts of socialist countries to ensure the peaceful future of mankind", the speaker noted further. "We will further facilitate the prefection of the activities of its bodies, the further deepening of the coordination of the foreign policy of socialist countries and also the reliable defence by our common military-political alliance of the socialist gains of our peoples."

The speaker drew attention to the fact that "international imperialism is constantly trying to weaken the unity of the socialist community and by way of a differentiated approach and interference in the internal affairs of individual states to wrest one country or another from the socialist family, as we have witnessed in Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, and as we are now witnessing in Poland. The reactionary forces have now raised such subversive actions to the level of official state policy."

Gustav Husak expressed concern that "anti-socialist forces, supported and instigated by enemies of socialism from abroad, want to engineer a counterrevolutionary coup in Poland, a fraternal socialist country. History has taught us how important it is to have a good neighbour, a reliable ally," he went on. "We are in one and the same political, economic and defence alliance, we have common aims, common friends and enemies. Thousands of ties connect us, we have the longest common borders. That is why we are deeply interested in the development of the Polish People's Republic as a firm, stable socialist state."

The speaker stressed the importance of the December 1980 meeting of the representatives of Warsaw Treaty member states. "It is necessary to remind our clear-cut position to all those who are trying to use the events in Poland for whipping up anti-socialist campaigns: The defence of the socialist system is a cause of every socialist state and at the same time also the common cause of the states of the socialist community which is fully resolved to defend its interests and the socialist gains of its peoples."

The report contains an analysis of the results of Czechoslovakia's socio-economic development in recent years. National income increased by 20 percent in the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, and by more than 50 percent as compared to 1970. The people's living standards have grown: The number of families with an income of more than 10,000 crowns a year per member of the family now amounts to 84 percent. During the past 10 years every fourth family moved into a new apartment.

The draft 7th 5-Year Plan provides for a growth of national income by 14-16 percent. Industrial output is to grow by 18-20 percent and agricultural output by about 10 percent.

POLAND HIT FOR NOT RESISTING 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

LD061421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Warsaw dispatch from correspondent A. Dauzenko: "What Next"]

[Text] In the past few weeks flags fluttering in the spring breeze have been on view throughout Poland. But they have not generated the usual exhilaration. On the contrary, for some time the appearance of the flags--they have been hoisted at factory gates, over the facades of institutions and stations and on gas pumps--has signified not the approach of some celebration but the announcement of a strike under preparation or in progress.

There are almost no flags to be seen now. The leadership of the Solidarity trade union association first stopped the general strike previously called for 31 March and then lifted the "strike readiness" as well (this decision did not concern the Bydgoszcz Voivodship where rightwing forces provoked a conflict which was used as a pretext for the latest dramatic aggravation of the situation in the country and where this readiness persists).

I recall that on 27 March the country was shaken by a 4-hour so-called warning strike which embraced the majority of industrial enterprises, institutions and urban transportation. This latest disorganization of economic life did not stop extremist leaders of the Solidarity trade union association. They gave the signal for the start of a strike which the counter-revolutionary forces have used for a frontal attack against the party and state organs.

The Ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum took place in this atmosphere of tension. Not for the first time emphasis was placed at the plenum on the danger of Solidarity being transformed, under the influence of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], into a destructive political force blazing the counterrevolution's path to power. The plenum called for every possible effort to be made to prevent the danger which has loomed over the achievements of socialism in Poland. After new concessions were wrested away from the government, Solidarity's leadership decided, after long and stormy discussions to call off the general strike. Again, the subject of "90 calm days of work" has been raised in Poland; 6 weeks ago this period of calm work was the object of an appeal made by the head of government of the Polish People's Republic, speaking in the Sejm. The press has begun publishing appeals suggesting that this 90-day period should be counted from the day on which the general strike was called off.

One should take into account, however, that what is at issue is not the method of calculation nor any particular definite amount of "calm days" which Poland needs so much (there is a need for calm days for years to come). After all, a whole half of the agreed and, of course, only conventional, symbolic term has passed. Have the days that have passed so far been calm? No. They abounded in conflicts which, although local, nevertheless, disorganized the life of the country: These conflicts made it difficult for the government to concentrate on the main problems facing the country. Regardless of their subjective or objective causes, these conflicts aggravated strike hysteria, inflamed the political atmosphere and raised the social and psychological "temperature" to a degree which threatened explosion. Counterrevolutionary forces have continued to act in accordance with their formula: "The worse it is the better" and, to put it more precisely, "the worse it is for socialism in Poland the better it is for its enemies." KSS-KOR and the rightwing elements of Solidarity waged energetic actions, created provocations and terror, seizing more and more positions in all social spheres.

At the beginning of September 1980 much hope was being expressed in Poland for a speedy correction of mistakes and effective surmounting of difficulties. It must be admitted, however, that these hopes have not come true. Seven dramatic months have led the country to the brink of economic bankruptcy (the people standing in queues in order to buy food need no additional proofs to corroborate the present state of affairs).

These months have brought an unleashing of antisocialist forces and placed a question mark over the destiny of socialism in Poland.

The transformation of the process of socialist renewal into a process which is not creative but destructive, the endowment of this process with a character of political struggle, the launching of a frontal attack against the PZPR, the undermining of the authority of state power under the camouflage of demagogic slogans, the discrediting of the public order services--these objectives are being sought by those who intend to push Poland off the path of socialist development. These political adventurists are active in the ranks of counterrevolutionary organizations which are openly hostile to socialism; the assault force of these organizations is provided by KSS-KOR. People from KOR have penetrated into Solidarity's leadership, into many of its local organizations, and have pushed them onto the path of political struggle against people's authority.

The events of the last few days of March have proved that the" creeping" counterrevolution has risen to its feet and attained its full height. It has not so far met with perceptible resistance and this is why it is growing more and more impudent, spreads its political slogans and intensifies its methods of political struggle.

Many Poles, with great anxiety, are asking themselves today, what next?

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS ENGAGED IN 'STRUGGLE FOR POWER'

LD040919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "A Time of Trials"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr--The tension of the past few days can be acutely sensed in literally everything in Poland: In conversations among people, in leaflets pinned to the walls of buildings, and in the commentaries in the press and on television here.

The calling off of the general strike planned for last Tuesday has, of course, lifted for a time the threat of very severe trials which the strike would have caused and to which the country is being driven by rightist elements in the Solidarity trade union. But it is clear to all sensible people--and there are many of them in Poland--that what is involved now is not pressure on the authorities but, as was stressed at the Ninth PZPR Committee Plenum, a direct struggle by rightist groupings in Solidarity for power, a struggle against the party and the socialist state.

Extremist elements in Solidarity have essentially gone over to overt political struggle. In resolutions and statements adopted by party and other public organizations, at meetings between Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum participants and labor collectives, and in letters to the PZPR Central Committee people are expressing disquiet over the development of events and condemning the holding of strikes, which have brought the country to the brink of economic disaster. Here is one such statement: "Sowing discord and provoking mistrust of the government and local organs of power," a resolution of the (Gozhuv)-Ursus mechanical plant PZPR plant committee reads, "is the motto according to which certain elements in Solidarity are acting, contradicting the slogans about struggling to strengthen the economy and improve the conditions of life in the country." This resolution notes the political character of the demands constantly being put to the government by the Solidarity leadership.

The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has just recently published an article about the subversive activity of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], representatives of which have established themselves as experts and advisers in the leading levels of the Solidarity trade union. These representatives have taken very important positions and above all taken control of the trade union's information and propaganda activity, and this is giving them broad opportunities for the ideological conditioning of certain population groups. The KOR's strategic plan is to overthrow the socialist system in Poland and break its fraternal ties with the USSR and the other community countries.

Using the crisis situation which has taken shape in the country, groupings of socialism's enemies have set in motion an extensive propaganda campaign aimed against the party and the state organs. Certain revanchist circles in the West are doing a little fishing in these muddy waters too. Thus in certain regions of Poland, notably in Gdansk, Elblag and Poznan Voivodships, leaflets in German are being distributed, produced by the FRG neofascist and revanchist organizations Aktion Oder-Neisse and the "Association of Eastern German Land Owners." The leaflets advance old territorial claims. They contain anti-Polish attacks. Although certain Solidarity representatives dissociate themselves verbally from the content of these leaflets, nevertheless it is to Solidarity that their authors appeal, trying to make it an ally and offering it their help.

The Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum drew the attention of the party and of all the wholesome forces in society to the need to step up political struggle against the socialist system's enemies, so as not only to eliminate the mistakes which have been made but also to strengthen those values and those important achievements which Poland has acquired on the path of building socialism. Now that hostile attacks are being made against the PZPR, the unity and cohesion of the party are especially important, communists are emphasizing.

The party, the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution says, must rally internally and consolidate such fundamental criteria of party-mindedness as loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideology, patriotism and internationalism, and struggle against views hostile to socialism. Attempts to undermine the fundamental principle of a Marxist-Leninist party--democratic centralism--and attempts to weaken party discipline must be resolutely opposed.

The PZPR is beginning the report and election campaign which precedes the ninth extraordinary congress to be held, according to the plenum decision, on 20 July 1981. Its aim is to strengthen the PZPR ranks. The same end will be served by the individual discussions with communists now being held in all organizations. In the difficult period through which the country is now living, Polish communists and working people place a high value on the fraternal assistance being given to Poland by the USSR and the other socialist community countries in resolving tough problems.

POLISH PARTY LEADERS CALL FOR 'STRONG AUTHORITY'

LD061327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 5

["The Situation in Poland"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr (TASS)--In accordance with the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, party aktivs are being held in the Polish People's Republic, in the work of which the PZPR leadership is taking part.

S. Kania spoke at the Rawar radio works in Warsaw. PAP reports that he noted that the situation in Poland remains difficult. The crisis is continuing. It would be inaccurate, said S. Kania, to link present difficulties just with old mistakes. They are also in no small measure the result of disorder in the national economy which we are coming up against as a result of strikes and other actions which cause chaos.

Dealing with cooperation with the Solidarity trade union association, S. Kania declared that numerous forces in the society and a considerable part of the working class are expressing support for the development of such cooperation. The organizers of Solidarity have on repeated occasions proclaimed the socialist nature of this trade union, and this places definite obligations on every member of the party and Solidarity. it would be an unpardonable mistake, stressed S. Kania, to take no notice of those other forces in Solidarity which are attempting to steer the trade union association down the road of political actions and even to take the place of the PZPR in the solution of the country's fundamental problems.

Speaking at a meeting of the party-economic aktiv of Rzeszow Voivodship, K. Barcikowski pointed out that the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum took place in an unusually difficult and tense atmosphere. Nevertheless, decisions were adopted which will have long-term consequences for consolidation of the party and for restoring its ability to function in the new conditions.

S. Olszowski spoke to the miners of the Mysolowice pit. In particular, he stated: There were attempts at the plenum to break the unity within the leadership and to bring about a split between the leadership and the party organizations. However, we arrived at a united decision. I would like to stress quite decidedly that that there was no disunity.

S. Olszowski said further that the threat of big strikes is now especially dangerous--it is a threat to the state, to its structure and to the life of the people.

In his speech at the Wieczorek mine, A. Zabinski said: The situation in the party, despite the calming down which has begun, has not improved, and has even deteriorated. A genuine struggle for power is now being waged in the country, and taking place in an exceptionally difficult, economic crisis situation in the state.

We need strong authority, A. Zabinski stressed, and we need to give major prerogatives to the government of Gen W. Jaruzelski for a certain time. A strong government enjoying the support of all people, and strong trade unions--in the opinion of Z. Zabinski--will be able, by way of joint activity, to lead the country away from the profound crisis.

In the capital, there was a press conference by a representative of Solidarity at which it was stated that internal disagreements have arisen among the activists of that trade union. It was stressed that the issue of Solidarity's so-called "experts" has come under discussion. As is known, these "experts" are mainly figures of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] organization.

At the press conference it was announced that during the last session of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity in Gdansk, a number of members of the commission and of the interfactory organizing committees of Solidarity came to the conclusion that the "experts" B. Geremek and T. Mazowecski were manipulating the members of the commission and putting pressure on them, and that the opinion of the "experts" was dominating the trade union at many of the negotiations. It was pointed out that some members of the leadership of Solidarity were removed from office.

Washington, 3 Apr--M. Jagielski, first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has arrived here on a visit for talks on economic questions.

RADIO REVIEWS LISTENERS' LETTERS ON POLISH EVENTS

LD052206 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The situation in Poland is attracting the attention of our listeners in different countries. Recently, Radio Moscow has received many letters saying what they think of the treatment of the events in Poland by the mass media of the Western countries.

The news in the Western press about the situation in Poland is false and lacks objectivity, writes Colin Slater, a listener in Great Britain. It does not reflect the real state of things. A just observation behind the mask of objectivity, the [word indistinct] organs of the bourgeois press, the radio and television of the Western countries, are mainly busy supporting and justifying the actions of antisocialist elements.

On the subject of some Western mass media, listener (Peter Lessner) of the GDR writes that such radio stations as Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle, Voice of America and Radio Liberty are falsifying the situation in Poland, and are doing everything possible to (?oppose) the socialist community.

What is certain is that an antisocialist tendency in opinions about the events in Poland dominates in most of the organs of the press, radio and television of the capitalist countries. (Rudolf Frohlich) of the FRG says what he thinks of this. According to him, the opponents of socialism are trying to whip up a campaign of persecution of the countries of real socialism, and they are counting on tearing Poland from the Warsaw Treaty countries.

French listener (Louis Draude-Escamille) writes in particular: The Polish events have been headline news in the papers and on the radio for several weeks. It was strange, to say the least, to hear certain [word indistinct] political persons, known for their fierce hostility to the working class of our country, suddenly expressing sympathy and understanding for the Polish workers. But this siren song did not have the (?desired) effect, for in this situation it is for the Poles themselves to settle their own affairs within the socialist community.

Here is what (Jose Ramon Torreto Garcia) writes to us from Spain: I am disgusted to see that the Western mass media have launched (?extensive) antisocialist propaganda in connection with the events in Poland. They are using it to distract the attetnion of the workers from the profound crises existing in the capitalist countries. At the same time the aggressive bloc is trying to profit from the [word indistinct] to implement new military plans.

Many letters are coming from Poland. They are naturally of especial interest. How do the writers of these letters consider the situation? What do they think of the means for overcoming the present crisis situation?

I am a worker, an honest Pole, and understand very well what is happening in the country and what the activity of Solidarity is aiming at, writes (Henryk Kozninski). No association has the right to take the place of the authorities nor to set up a diumvirate in the country, he stresses.

Well, it is known that Solidarity is under pressure from antisocialist elements, who have infiltrated it to try to abrogate to themselves power belonging to the state authorities. Rightwing elements who have infiltrated the different links of Solidarity are trying to push the country onto the path of rampant counterrevolution.

Here is yet another letter from Poland. It was written by our listener (Henryk Kesterparti). He writes: The trade union slogans launched by Solidarity are nothing but nonsense. In fact, antisocialist elements are grouped around this organization, and they have as their aim the overthrow of the socialist government. I am a simple citizen, neither party member nor trade union member. I believe that the socialist order must be reestablished quickly if we want to defend our fatherland and socialism.

That is a clear appreciation of the situation in the country. Indeed, the antisocialist forces in Poland would like to plunge the country into chaos and confusion, to aggravate the difficulties of supplying the population with food and essential goods, to halt social production. It is well known that groups like the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR-KSS] and the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] are pushing Solidarity toward aggravating the situation. Their clearly expressed wish is that this organization should go on to methods of open struggle against the legitimate state power. This is clear in particular from the instruction [not further specified] disseminated by Solidarity throughout the country during the preparation for a general strike.

In reality it was a matter of usurping power by force from its legitimate representatives.

[Moscow in Italian to Italy at 2000 GMT on 5 April also carries a review of listeners' letters on Polish events which includes the following addition:

["Polish citizens are preoccupied and worried over the fate of their fatherland. The situation in the country is affected [words indistinct] writes (Emilia Barber). On the wave of protests of the working class against a number of violations of Leninist norms of democracy in the party, groups hostile to socialism have reared their head in the country. Trying to bring down socialism, they slander all the achievements of People's Poland. I believe, writes (Emilia Barber) that one must unmask the activity of these groups. One must also unmask the fact that they are directed by centers of ideological diversion abroad.

["As you can see, the listeners are of the opinion that the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland and of their protectors abroad are characterized above all by an attitude which is hostile to the gains of the Polish people on the path of socialist development.

["Our listeners express the hope that the Polish people can settle their internal problems completely independently."]

Our listeners express the hope that the Polish people can settle their internal problems completely independently. Under the direction of the PZPR the country can overcome its internal difficulties, writes (Brandenburg), a listener from the Netherlands. The reactionary and antisocialist elements (?are now trying) to play the main role in Poland, but this is a passing phenomenon, whereas socialism in Poland has been won forever.

That was a review of letters from our listeners on the situation in Poland.

'RIGHTWING' ELEMENTS IN SOLIDARITY SCORED

LD042024 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The next session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has been set for 6 April, 1981. The deputies will hear, among other things, information from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on the subject of the situation in the country. On 2 April, the matter was discussed at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Emphasis was laid on the positive importance of the agreement reached with the independent, self-governing trade union [NSZZ] Solidarity on the prevention of a strike planned for 31 March. At the same time, the government drew attention to the fact that certain points of that agreement require further clarification.

The agreement does not reflect the attitude of Solidarity to the government's proposals concerning the stabilization of the situation in the country. The most important current problem is concern for steady production which would ensure supplies to the market--said Wojciech Jaruzelski at the meeting. He described as valuable the assistance granted to Poland by the Soviet Union, which will provide some basic commodities for the market. Stressing the importance of a period of peace for the country, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized the need for taking a stand against extremist trends and against infringements of the law.

Meanwhile, such trends are very strong, at least among some of the leaders of Solidarity. As reported by the press, a meeting of leaders of Solidarity was held in Gdansk.

One of the participants in the meeting, (Klaj), in the heat of the debate involuntarily admitted that Solidarity initiated the Bydgoszcz incident. Let us recall that it was that incident that contributed to the aggravation of the situation in the country. At the meeting mention was also made of the role of the so-called trade union experts. Many decisions--we are quoting--have been taken without the participation of the members of Solidarity themselves. Incidentally, one of these experts is Jacek Kuron, leader of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] which aims at overturning the socialist system in Poland and at tearing Poland away from the socialist alliance. At the recent PZPR plenum it was stated that the activists of rightwing persuasion have found their way into various elements of Solidarity and are trying to push the country onto the path of [word indistinct] counterrevolution. [Words indistinct] independent trade unions into the struggle against the people's state from anticommunist positions.

This assessment, made by the PZPR plenum, has been completely omitted by the Beijing paper RENMIN RIBAO in its report on the plenum. [Words indistinct] trying to assess the system in Poland, as well as the activities of the PZPR and the Polish Government from the position of the USSR and other countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact. The Western propaganda combines with the trouble-making campaign of the antisocialist forces in Poland, influencing, above all the extremist elements of NSZZ Solidarity; it offers its assistance to the organizations [word indistinct] playing an important part. In some parts of Poland leaflets are being circulated by [word indistinct] organizations.

POLISH PAPER HITS SOLIDARITY NEWS AGENCY

LD061112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The newspapers give considerable space to material on the situation in Poland. Poland's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes about the insistent need to expose the subversive activities of antisocialist forces in Poland and about their links with antisocialist centers abroad. The newspaper goes on to say that the bulletins distributed by the news agency of the Solidarity trade union association, which contain slanderous material, ought to be exposed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 12TH BULGARIAN CP CONGRESS

Zhivkov-Shcherbitskiy Meeting

LD031031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cordial Meeting"]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Mar--T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received today a CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy.

The head of the CPSU delegation conveyed L.I. Brezhnev's congratulations and his wishes for successful work to the Bulgarian communists' congress.

During the talk there was discussion of questions of the further deepening and strengthening of the cooperation and comprehensive rapprochement between the CPSU and the BCP, the USSR and Bulgaria and between the two fraternal countries' peoples.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

PRAVDA on Zhivkov Speech

LD031225 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 April 1981 carries on pages 3 and 4 a 9,000-word TASS report on the speech delivered by T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on 31 March, the opening day of the 12th BCP Congress. Zhivkov opens with a survey of Bulgaria's economic achievements and tasks in which he notes that "the problem of increasing domestic raw materials extraction is pressing." Moving on to domestic political matters Zhivkov, so PRAVDA declares, "stressed the need for a resolute improvement in party monitoring of the activity of organs and institutes of political power."

The report contains the following comments on the place of trade unions:

"The BCP has always paid great attention to the work of the Bulgarian trade unions. They have grown up and strengthened as a mighty organization of which the majority of our country's working people are members. They are entrusted with important social functions, which they are performing successfully. We expect the trade unions to resolutely develop and enrich their role as organizer and leader of working people's socialist competition and creative efforts and their role of motive force in the counter-planning process and defender of the interests of the working person and the labor collective.

"Trade unions must wage an uncompromising struggle against any manifestations of bureaucracy on the part of administrative and economic leaders and against slipshod workers and violators of labor and industrial discipline and must struggle to improve working people's working, living and leisure conditions.

"Trade union democracy must be raised to a higher level.

"This demands above all the systematic holding of workers' meetings and of production conferences. The trade unions must carefully heed working people's suggestions and ensure public support for the initiatives that emerge in labor collectives."

In a passage relating to the Bulgarian Army Zhivkov declares: "In a single combat formation with the servicemen of the invincible Soviet Army and the armies of the other socialist states that are members of the Warsaw Pact, Bulgarian servicemen are unshakably guarding the home borders and the people's socialist gains and peaceful labor."

After discussing aspects of party life, the work of the mass media and other domestic issues, Zhivkov turns his attention to international life, noting the importance of the socialist community in the following terms:

"Our unity and cohesion, actions toward the common goal, specialization, cooperation and integration in the economic sphere, united action in the international arena and fraternal cooperation among armed forces increase our might and make it possible to surmount more successfully the difficulties that arise, to resolve the complex tasks of socialist and communist building and to rebuff the enemies of socialism and peace."

Zhivkov is also cited as follows on the situation in Poland:

"Guided by the principles of socialist internationalism, we express our fraternal solidarity and support to the PZPR and all true Polish patriots. We express profound confidence that the Polish communists' party and the Polish people will deal a resolute rebuff to internal and international reaction, will extricate Poland from the crisis and will ensure the continued successful socialist development of the Polish People's Republic."

Shcherbitskiy in Plovdiv

LD031727 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Apr, TASS--"Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is developing and strengthening on the unshakable foundation of mutual confidence, political and ideological unity," said Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. The head of the CPSU delegation attending the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party addressed the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting, which was held in Bulgaria's second biggest city--Plovdiv.

Touching upon the international situation, Shcherbitskiy stressed that the forces of imperialism and reaction "are again trying to halt the course of the world social progress. The aggressive circles are having recourse to the hackneyed 'Soviet menace' myth, crude slanders against socialism, are trying to sow hatred between peoples."

"The congresses of the fraternal parties, including the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party are giving a firm and worthy rebuff to the imperialist policy of confrontation and threats," he said.

"Nobody will be able to intimidate us with warlike speeches, to sidetrack us from our road," Shcherbitskiy went on to say. "The defence of the socialist states is reliably ensured. Our confidence of the rightiousness of the cause of socialism is strong and unshakable."

"Acting within the general framework of the policy of the fraternal states," he said, "our 26th congress put forward a package of ideas and practical measures in order to improve the international climate, to eliminate the seats of military conflicts. They received full support from the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. These proposals are permeated with the confidence that the dangerous turn in world affairs must and can be stopped. Common sense can and must triumph in politics."

Close of Congress

LD041750 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 4 Apr 81

[By TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Apr, TASS--The 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party has closed today. It has been a major event in the life of 825,000 Bulgarian communists, in the life of all working people of socialist Bulgaria. The forum has demonstrated the solid unity of the party and the people, the loyalty of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The delegates discussed the report of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the 12th congress and the immediate tasks of the party, the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission. A total of 214 delegates addressed the debate at the plenary meetings and at five commissions.

The congress has expressed unanimous approval of the course for further construction of developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, strengthening friendship, unity and cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, with other fraternal parties and the countries of the socialist community, which was set forth in the report of the Central Committee.

The delegates have unanimously adopted a resolution on the "Report of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party To the 12th Congress and the Immediate Tasks of the Party" entirely approving of the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee, urging all communists, all working people to work selflessly for the implementation of the tasks set by the highest party forum.

The congress has endorsed the "Theses of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the Work of the Party, the Socio-Economic and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Seventh 5-Year Plan Period (1976-1980), the Tasks for the Eighth 5-Year Plan Period (1981-1985) and the Period Ending in 1990". They substantiate a programme for the construction of developed socialism at the new stage, the strategy of the party directed at meeting the permanently growing material and spiritual requirements of the people.

The congress has endorsed amendments and additions to the rules of the Bulgarian Communist Party which provide for the restoration of the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, structural changes in the activity and leadership of the party bodies and organisations in accordance with the new administrative and territorial division of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party elected the leading bodies of the party--the Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Committee.

The results of elections to the Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Committee were read out at the closing session of the congress. The first plenum of the Central Committee has elected Todor Zhivkov as general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

In his closing speech Todor Zhivkov stressed that the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party plays a history-making role in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

The congress was held at a high ideological and political level, was characterised by businesslike approach to the problems under discussion, a sense of the new and the striving to achieve even higher results. The party forum has demonstrated the close cohesion of the people around the party and its policy, the moral and political unity of the Bulgarian people, the readiness of party organisations and working collectives to fulfil the new tasks set by the congress.

As Todor Zhivkov stressed, the congress outlined the main trends of the work of the party, all-round intensification of the national economy, development of socialist democracy, growth of the activeness of the working people, ensuring an increase in the living standards of the people.

The Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov said in conclusion, will further proceed along the road of developing and strengthening real socialism, will struggle for the unity of the international communist and working class movement, development of the world revolutionary process, for the triumph of peace on earth.

Shcherbitskiy Departs Sofia

LD060710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee arranged a reception in honor of the foreign delegations which attended the 12th BCP Congress. Greeting the foreign guests, Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, cordially thanked the representatives of the fraternal communist and workers' parties, popular democratic parties and national liberation movements for their participation in the 12 BCP Congress, for their kind words addressed to Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people in their construction of a developed socialist society.

He stated that the party and the people of Georgiy Dimitrov are mobilizing all their strength and energy for the implementation of the plans of the 12th BCP congress. They will remain true to the testament of Georgiy Dimitrov and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Shcherbitskiy, head of the CPSU delegation, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the foreign delegations. He said: I have been granted a great honor today--to congratulate you, dear Bulgarian friends, on the successful completion of your work, on behalf of the foreign guests to the 12th BCP Congress. During these days, we have all witnessed the great, serious conversation which the congress delegates conducted in discussing the results of the past 5-year plan, in revealing their reserves and making plans for the future. A wide panorama of successes in the construction of socialism on Bulgarian territory, attained under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, has been unfurled before us. We have seen the strength of the monolithic unity of the party and the people. The party of the Bulgarian communists is a militant and experienced detachment of the international communist movement.

The congress convincingly demonstrated the international solidarity of the BCP with peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces; with all who, in our time, are conducting the difficult struggle against imperialism and reaction, for democracy, national liberation and social progress. The world has seen once more that the socialist community comes out firmly in favor of strengthening international security. For communists and for socialist states, the struggle for a durable peace is not dictated to economic considerations, but is the principled, consistent line of our whole policy.

Allow me to cordially congratulate Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his unanimous election as general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and to wish him good health and new creative successes in this high and very responsible post. With all our hearts we congratulate all comrades elected to the staff of the BCP Central Committee, to its Politburo and Secretariat.

I think that I express the general feeling of the guests to the congress in saying that we are deeply grateful to our Bulgarian friends for their hospitality, for the warm, sincerely friendly attitude, which we have all felt during these days of Bulgarian soil. Many thanks.

The speeches of Comrades Zhivkov and Shcherbitskiy were heard with great attention, and were interrupted by applause repeatedly. Today the CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, left Sofia for home.

Arrival in Moscow

LD051002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee returned to Moscow today from Sofia.

At the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, it has been taking part in the work of the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress.

At the airport in Moscow, the delegation was met by Comrade Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and others.

PRAVDA on BCP Congress

LD061203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mighty Strength of Socialism"]

[Text] Time works for socialism. In all spheres--in the development of the economy and culture, in the improvement of social relations and socialist democracy--the fraternal community countries are making confident progress. In building the new world they have created a historically unprecedented type of relations among states--truly just, equitable, fraternal relations. The achievements of world socialism and its growing influence on the course of international events were convincingly demonstrated by the 26th CPSU Congress, whose work and materials have met with a very broad response throughout the world.

"We are struggling for the just cause of peace and the peoples' security, for the interests of working people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. "The truth of Marxist-Leninist teaching is on our side. Our strength lies in unity and cohesion."

The 12th BCP Congress provided new evidence of socialism's mighty strength and of its victorious step. It was a major event not only for Bulgaria but for the entire socialist family of peoples and the world communist and workers movement. As one of the latter's senior detachments the BCP makes its contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist teaching and to the practice of real socialism. Loyal to glorious revolutionary traditions, it bears aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The Bulgarian communists' supreme forum summed up the results over the past 5-year period, analyzed successes and omissions and outlined new targets in the work of building a developed socialist society. The congress worked in a businesslike atmosphere and was distinguished by a creative, realistic approach to the resolution of future tasks and by the communists' profound concern for further improving the state of affairs in diverse spheres of economic and cultural building.

The congress once again confirmed most convincingly that the BCP is the Bulgarian people's recognized political leader and the inspirer and organizer of all their victories. It demonstrated the unity of the party and the people and the active support of the communists and all the republic's working people for the line of the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum, whose 25th anniversary was marked during the work of the congress. The practice of socialist building in Bulgaria, as in the other community countries, shows that it is possible to proceed successfully toward the great goal only when guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Any, even the slightest, deviation from these principles inevitably results in grave consequences for the cause of socialism.

Led by the party of communists, Bulgaria's working people have implemented profound revolutionary transformations. They have turned a once backward country dependent on foreign capital into a progressive industrial-agrarian state distinguished by dynamic development. They have bright prospects before them. The 12th BCP Congress defined the main directions of the republic's development for the immediate period. The chief socioeconomic task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is to continue the policy of comprehensively satisfying the people's constantly growing material, spiritual and social needs on the basis of intensifying the national economy, consistently applying the new economic approach and its machinery and further improving socialist social relations.

Like the other fraternal parties of our community's countries, the BCP has set course toward transforming the years ahead into a period of intensive production and scientific and technical cooperation among the socialist states.

Tireless creative quest, the pooling of efforts and resources, the further intensification of socialist economic integration, the implementation of joint long-term programs and the attentive study and use of each other's experience enable Bulgaria and all the fraternal states to advance successfully, despite the deterioration of the world economic situation and the complicated international situation.

Bulgaria is our longstanding and loyal friend and adopted brother. The Soviet and Bulgarian peoples treasure their indestructible friendship and are doing everything to ensure that collaboration between the two countries develops and strengthens steadily. Many thousands of unbreakable threads now link the two states' workers. This is our common and extraordinarily precious possession which we will safeguard and augment.

"The relations between our countries and parties," Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted in the BCP Central Committee report to the 12th congress, "is truly an example of socialist internationalism in action. Under their communist parties' leadership the Bulgarian and Soviet people are jointly making a specific contribution to the search for and development of new avenues and forms of rallying the working people marching along the path of socialism and communism and to the strengthening of the socialist community's unity."

The 12th BCP Congress, in whose work representatives of many communist, workers, and national democratic parties and movements took part, developed into a graphic demonstration of proletarian internationalism and became one more major act of anti-imperialist solidarity and of the strengthening unity of the builders of the new world. The delegates and foreign guests noted the contribution of the Soviet Union and the CPSU to the consolidation of the cohesion of the community countries and the world communist and workers movement, and to the strengthening of peace and the peoples' security. They stated their ardent support for the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the new Soviet initiatives aimed at normalizing the international situation. The fraternal parties' envoys expressed solidarity with the BCP and with the policy of peace and good neighborliness which People's Bulgaria is pursuing in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. The delegates and foreign guests condemned the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialist circles and other reactionary forces.

Soviet people, who are enthusiastically implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, ardently wish their friends--the working people of Bulgaria and the other fraternal countries--great successes in creating a new society. We have a single aspiration and a common great goal--communism.

HUNGARY'S PUJA ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MEETS GROMYKO

LD061316 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS--Frigyes Puja, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, as well as by Matyas Szuros, the ambassador of Hungary to the USSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENSCHER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Gromyko, Genscher Talks

LD031540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Talks continued today between Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR foreign minister, and Genscher, deputy Federal chancellor, FRG foreign minister. They discussed several international problems of mutual interest. They also had an exchange of views on the state of bilateral relations and prospects for their development. The sides spoke out in favor of further deepening mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG and noted its significance for guaranteeing peace and security on the European Continent. Comrade Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Genscher, during which there was an exchange of speeches.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD031432 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin the Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is on a visit in the Soviet Union. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko took part in the conversation.

Brezhnev Meeting Ends

LD031650 Hamburg DPA in German 1633 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr (DPA)--The Kremlin talks between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet state and party leader, have ended this evening after 2 hours. Details are not yet known. Observers are surprised at the length of the talks. Originally it was expected that Genscher would spend about 50 minutes with Brezhnev.

Further on Talks

LD031948 Hamburg DPA in German 1729 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Apr (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had talks lasting almost 9 hours with the Soviet leadership in the course of his working visit to Moscow. The high point on Friday evening was a conversation lasting almost 2 hours with state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin.

Observers and diplomats found the length of the meeting unusual, partly because Genscher had just had two rounds of talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko lasting 7 hours in all.

No details were available about the content of Genscher's conversation with Brezhnev. The East-West dialogue and the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe are, however, likely to have played a major part.

Genscher arrived at the Kremlin shortly before 1800 Moscow time. Brezhnev greeted him in his study with a firm handshake. The Soviet head of state seemed well rested. Brezhnev told the Federal foreign minister he had an 8 day vacation in the Crimea.

In his speech at a dinner, Genscher expressed his expectation that there would soon be Soviet-American talks without preconditions. There is also the possibility of determining limitations on both sides of medium-range nuclear missiles on the basis of equality.

Schmidt Message to Brezhnev

LD031350 Hamburg DPA in German 1229 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 3 Apr (DPA)--Genscher today concluded his talks, which started yesterday, with the Soviet foreign minister. Later this afternoon he is due to meet the head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev. Genscher has brought with him from Bonn a message from Chancellor Schmidt to Brezhnev. This message is not quite an answer to the recent letter from the Kremlin chief to several Western heads of state and governments in which he renewed his proposals for detente which he put forward at the last CPSU Congress. Schmidt will give an answer only after consultations with his Western partners.

Genscher's two rounds of talks with Gromyko lasted a total of 7 hours. This was the longest exchange of views ever between the two ministers. On the German side the talks were described as very concentrated and intensive. Both sides had been at pains to achieve a constructive atmosphere. The conversation was conducted without any tension even when opposing views were stated.

Today's discussions centered on the problems of medium-range weapons, the Madrid CSCE conference, relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR, bilateral relations with a view to economic and humanitarian issues, relations with the Third World, and the sources of tension in the Middle East, the Gulf region, southern Africa and Latin America.

Guests at Luncheon

LD031912 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 3 Apr 81

["In Honour of FRG Foreign Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS--The minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, today gave a luncheon in honour of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, who has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher exchanged speeches at the luncheon.

Present at the luncheon, held in a friendly atmosphere, were Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR; Leonid Kostandov and Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Leonid Zamyatin, head of the department of the CSPU Central Committee, ministers of the USSR and other officials.

Present from the West German side were persons accompanying Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the USSR, Andreas Meyer-Landrut.

In the afternoon, the FRG foreign minister gave a dinner in honour of Andrey Gromyko.

Genscher Press Conference

LD041026 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr, TASS--Speaking at a press conference in Moscow today before departure for home, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG's minister of foreign affairs, gave a positive appraisal of this conversation with Leonid Brezhnev as well as of the talks with Andrey Gromyko. The conversations in Moscow, he said, were of detailed and business-like character and were notable for concern over the development of the situation in the world.

Genscher went on to say that during the conversations he pointed out the importance of relations between the FRG and the USSR and emphasized a great importance of the Moscow treaty of 1970 and of subsequent joint statements by the leaders of the two countries. The minister pointed out the interest of the FRG's Government in continuation of this policy.

The question of arms control and the problem of disarmament were an important topic, Genscher went on to say. In this connection he greeted the Soviet initiative, which was put on confidence building measures in the military field and on expansion of the zone of their application.

According to Genscher, the Government of the FRG is for the current Madrid follow-up meeting of the Helsinki conference to end with the adoption of a decision on the substance of the matters. I think, the FRG's minister of foreign affairs said, there is now an outlook for the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The question of medium-range weapons was another important topic of conversations in the Soviet capital. Genscher set out the FRG Government's known position on this question. We are interested in agreement on the substance of the problem being reached between the Soviet Union and the USA as soon as possible, he pointed out.

As was clear from Genscher's words, he continued to hold a negative position with regard to the Soviet proposal on setting in Europe a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons of the NATO countries and the Soviet Union, as is known, but this proposal the USSR strives to put a barrier to further arms race so that the two sides could immediately enter into negotiations.

As Genscher pointed out, he became convinced at the same time that the Soviet Union does not regard the moratorium proposal as a pre-condition for the start of negotiations. The two sides, he said, want to start negotiations on this question without preconditions. Summing up the results of the talks in Moscow, Genscher said: It is important to state that the dialogue is of decisive importance exactly in the period of difficult international situation. The Government of the FRG is interested in its continuation.

DPA on Press Conference

LD040856 Hamburg DPA in German 0714 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 4 Apr (DPA)--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, East and West are prepared to begin negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe without preconditions. At a press conference at the conclusion of his 3-day visit to Moscow on Saturday, Genscher described this clarification as a result of his talks with the Soviet leadership.

The quantitative and qualitative moratorium on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, suggested by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet state and party leader, at the last party congress, was described by the Soviet side at the talks not as a precondition for the beginning of negotiations but as a supplementary suggestion.

On the other hand, Genscher pointed to the fact that the NATO twin decision, made in December 1979, forsees the stationing of American medium-range nuclear missiles after the fall of 1983 but also contains an offer of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

It must be the aim of these negotiations to secure equilibrium in the sphere of medium-range missiles in Europe. A securing of what Genscher described as the current Soviet superiority, as expressed in the moratorium proposal, was viewed negatively by the Federal foreign minister.

Genscher said of his talks in Moscow that, especially in a difficult international situation, dialogue is important in order to give an objective clarification of positions. This is so in spite of the different views about the causes. According to the minister, the opinions about the balance of military forces between East and West are among these different views.

Genscher ascribed particular importance to the current Madrid follow-up meeting to the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The aim is to arrive at a substantial final document, to call a European disarmament conference and to continue the process of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. Regarding the disarmament conference, he referred to the French proposal for the inclusion of the whole of Europe as far as the Urals. He also welcomed the willingness, shown by the Soviet Union in Brezhnev's proposals, to include the whole of the European part of the USSR in the so-called confidence-building measures. Moscow has here made it a condition that the West increase its zone to a similar extent, but in the talks with Genscher, too, Moscow had not made clear what concessions it expects from the West.

Genscher's Departure

LD040708 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow 4 Apr, TASS--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, who has been in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left for home today.

At the airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

Gromyko Interview on Talks

DW061015 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Moscow correspondent Klaus Bednarz interview with USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; Gromyko speaking presumably in Russian with superimposed German translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] From the Soviet point of view no rapprochement has been achieved with regard to decisive points. Yet Gromyko said the following to our question:

[Answer] We believe that the visit was useful.

[Question] And what seems to be the most important matter to you?

[Answer] It seems most important that we have discussed problems related to the preservation of peace, the avoidance of war and the continuation of the detente process in the world.

FRG REVANCHISTS RESPOND TO POLISH SITUATION

LD051956 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Yuriy (Krispin) commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] West German compatriot associations have begun organizing political-ideological centers in many laender; in the words of Herbert Hupka they should contribute to the upbringing of German youth by presenting the image of the Reich in the 1937 borders.

"There are now grounds to state that their activity has been increased. Observers connect this with the complicated political situation in Poland. Programs of action of the West German revanchist organizations for the current year have been summarized in the traditional messages of their leaders. They do not hide that (?they would like) to make use of the new possibilities in Poland to achieve their own end: To violate the existing European borders. Our aim, Herbert Hupka, the Silesian people's leader openly admits, is free Silesia in free Germany, and free Germany in free Europe. Practically the same is declared by the retired General (Ratschke), chief of the West Pomerania Association, and Czaja, president of the Driven Out Association."

Some West German papers are playing the same tune, like the BREMER NACHRICHTEN and the WELT AM SONNTAG: The first wants to resurrect the free city of Gdansk, and the latter demands that West German credits be given Poland exclusively in exchange for Pomerania. Of course, all this is being said and written for internal use only, "Polish listeners would look in vain for news about all this in the broadcasts of Deutsche Welle or Free Europe, or other Western transmitters. Polish listeners' organs of [word indistinct] propaganda address things differently, almost as defenders of Polish national interests." This has been rebuffed with biting irony by the West German communist organ, UNSERE ZEIT.

TIKHONOV DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD061240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] At the invitation of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the Government of the Austrian Republic, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Vienna today on an official visit.

He was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Comrades Gorbachev; Kapitonov; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials. Among the party seeing off Tikhonov was Siegl, charge d'affaires of the Austrian Republic in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Tikhonov is being accompanied on his journey by Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister and Bondarenko, member of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Collegium.

Arrival in Vienna

LD061354 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 6 Apr, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived in the Austrian capital today for an official visit.

NATO PLANS FOR PORTUGUESE ISLAND CRITICIZED

LD031551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Nesterov: "Cramming With Powder"]

[Text] Lisbon—According to the paper O DIARIO, the question of transforming Porto Santo Island into a gigantic air and naval base is to be decided in the next few days. According to NATO's plans the island will be adapted to take ships with a draft of up to 11 meters. The landing strip will also be considerably extended to take heavy aircraft. There is also a plan to build a network of oil pipelines linking the air and seaports with the oil storage tanks on the island.

Porto Santo is a small island of only 41 square kilometers with a population of 5,000. It is situated in a strategically advantageous part of the Atlantic, off the coast of northwest Africa, and NATO strategists have been interested in it for a long time. Their interest has increased recently in connection with the growing public dissatisfaction in many European countries as a result of NATO's expanding presence in Europe and in connection with the reluctance of these states to make their territory available for the implementation of dangerous militarist plans.

The weekly EXPRESSO, which has close contacts with the government, endeavored to support NATO's plans by publishing a big article calling the transformation of the island into an air and naval base a "long-awaited lever" for the development and prosperity of Porto Santo. EXPRESSO rapturously reported that NATO is committed to paying two-thirds of the cost of modernizing the airport and investing 1.5 billion escudos in the conversion of the harbor.

But local inhabitants are not very optimistic about these intensions. They "have no wish to live on a powder keg," O DIARIO writes. The presence of the NATO port, one islander told the paper, will cause heavy pollution of adjacent waters which, together with the noise from supersonic military aircraft, will drive away a large number of tourists, and not increase their number as the rightwing press claims.

The NATO generals' plans to turn yet another Portuguese island into a military base have met with anxiety and alarm among sober-minded Portuguese who realize that the country's further involvement in NATO's militarist plans makes it even more vulnerable in the event of a military conflict.

TASS COMMENTATORS VIEW HAIG'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

Talks With Egyptian Leaders

LD051949 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 5 Apr, TASS--The U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig held talks in the Egyptian capital behind closed doors with Egypt's Foreign Minister 'Ali and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ghali. Although little is known about the content of the talks, American news agencies stress that they are concerned with the problems of strengthening American military presence in the Middle East. UPI agency indicates that the conversation was directly related to the Egyptian village of Ras Banas on the Red Sea shore which the Pentagon intends to turn into a top class naval and air base to be used by the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force. The new U.S. administration has already allocated the necessary means for its modernization. Alexander Haig also raided the question about the so-called Multinational Armed Force to monitor the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation corps from the Sinai Peninsula and the observance of the "peace treaty" between Cairo and Tel Aviv. As is known, hidden behind the tag of "multinational force" are Washington's designs to deploy American military contingents directly in the Middle East region.

AP agency reported in this connection Egypt would welcome direct participation by the USA in the Pentagon's interventionist undertaking in the Sinai. The attempts by the Western mass media to exaggerate some "contradictions" between the United States and Egypt on this question seem awkward against the backdrop of the reports coming from political observers believe [as received] that such statements reflect the desire of the Egyptian leaders to preserve in any way they can the semblance of the non-aligned status behind which it conceals its pro-imperialist course.

The U.S. secretary of state did not conceal that the White House is staking on Egypt in its hegemonistic plans to establish control over the Middle East region. He stated on arrival in Cairo that the American administration is interested in a "strong Egypt" as a "guarantee of peace and stability" in the region. It must be recalled that the American state figures used much the same kind of expression previously regarding the shah's Iran.

Tensions in Lebanon

LD060536 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

The outbreak of tensions in Lebanon gives cause for grave concern to the world public. As is known, military units of Falangists from the right-wing Christian party Kataeb, which closely coordinates its actions with Tel Aviv, perpetrated a number of armed provocations against the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon in the Al-Biqa Valley. Clashes grew into large-scale engagements with the use of mortars, artillery and missile installations and spilled over to the capital. There are many killed and wounded among civilians in the town of Zahlah and in Beirut.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, William Dyess, expressed "regret" as regards the fighting, groundlessly accusing at the same time of "aggression" the Syrian contingents from the inter-Arab force.

Reports coming from various Middle East capitals justly assesses the American "regrets" as absolutely worthless.

It has already become a grim tradition that a visit by an American high-ranking official to the Middle East affects primarily the much-suffering Lebanon. It should be recalled that the Lebanese conflagration broke out in 1975 shortly after Henry Kissinger launched his "shuttle diplomacy," and it was flared up by Lebanon's rightwing forces in alliance with the Israeli aggressor. The aim was quite obvious--to do away with the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces in that country as a serious obstacle to the establishment of peace, American style in the Middle East.

U.S. imperialism, Zionism and Arab reactionaries now advance the same aims. The conflict in Zahlah and Beirut has been provoked prior to the visit to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and, according to irrefutable facts, is being deliberately whipped up by these forces after his arrival to Cairo. All signs indicate that they in Tel Aviv are going to impact and unheard of scale to another anti-Lebanese conspiracy with Washington's blessing. [sentence as received]

Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir made a statement which is tantamount to the threat of military intervention in Lebanon under the hypocritical pretext of the need to "protect" the Christian population. He added that Tel Aviv has already consulted its "allies", including the United States. He made it clear that details of the adventure would be finally coordinated with the head of the U.S. State Department after his arrival to Israel today.

The Soviet Union repeatedly reminded the world public of the explosive nature of the situation established in Lebanon due to the continuation of the Middle East crisis. It is only through concerted efforts with due consideration for the interests of all sides in the conflict which is being shamelessly used for the most unseemly purposes by outside forces that it is possible to defuse the Lebanese problem. The crocodile tears of "regrets" at the U.S. State Department cannot conceal the obvious fact that both the Zionist leadership in Israel and its American patrons are responsible for the continuing tensions.

PLO OBJECTIONS TO R. ALLEN STATEMENTS ENDORSED

LD042109 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The PLO has strongly objected to the provocative statements made by Richard Allen, adviser to the American President for national security affairs, describing the organization as a terrorist group. The PLO official spokesman condemned such a position of the new American administration, saying that it provides further evidence that U.S. policy remained unchanged with the advent of the new presidency, and that it stayed the same as before, opposed to the interests of peoples struggling for national liberation and independence, and threatening peace and security all over the world, and particularly in the Middle East region.

As is known, the new American administration reaffirmed that strong support for the military security of Israel has always been and remains a fundamental feature of U.S. Middle East policy. But is not Israel the one to mar peace in the region and threaten the security of Arab states? Did not Israel usurp the lands of Palestine and turn the Palestinian people into a homeless people?

It is not clear for everyone to see that there is no way of establishing a firm peace in the Middle East without a just solution to the Palestinian question, in accordance with the UN resolutions, that is through a complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967, and the realization of the national established rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including its right to set up its own national independent state. These are the minimum conditions for a settlement underlined more than once by the United Nations and Islamic and Arab summit conferences.

And if these resolutions have not as yet been carried out, and if the Palestinian question is still there, together with the main causes of the Middle East conflict, the one to shoulder the blame for this fully is the Israeli leadership, and therefore the American administration which, on every occasion, reaffirms its determination to support the state that committed the aggression and adopted terrorism as official policy.

In one of his recent press conferences, American Secretary of State Haig said that the new American administration is determined to continue working for the implementation of the Camp David agreements as a base for the U.S. Middle East policies. This means that the United States insists on disregarding the national established rights of the Arab Palestinian people, and on seeking a solution to the Palestinian problem behind the back of the Palestinian people and its liberation organization, which is considered as its sole legitimate representative, as recognized by more than 100 states and also the United Nations, which has granted the PLO the status of permanent observer.

Furthermore, participation of PLO representatives in many international bodies has become a matter no one questions except Washington, which refuses to recognize the organization, accusing it and the whole Palestinian resistance movement of being involved in terrorism. The objectives of this accusation are long-term ones and manyfold: first to make world public opinion suspicious of the Palestinian resistance movement and its objectives, and to put pressure to bear on certain Arab regimes in order to make them stop cooperation with the PLO. On the other hand, the campaign of accusation levelled against the PLO to the effect that the latter is a terrorist organization is aimed at provoking dissensions in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement. However, the fact that these American allegations are groundless is clear for everyone to see. In his communique, the aforementioned PLO spokesman said that the accusations the American administration is trying to level against the Palestinian resistance movement are not at all helpful in bringing back stability to the region. On the contrary, they lead to a flaring up of the military conflict and to a heightening of tension in the area.

SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO IRAN REVIEWED

NC041345 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] As we know, the existence of a national cadre of experts, from doctors and teachers to technicians, engineers and scientific personnel, is one of the conditions for each country to gain economic independence. Only if such a cadre exists can a society operate normally and develop. Only then can education, science, industry and agriculture be expanded, material (?benefits) be increased, and, as a result, the welfare of a more extensive segment of the masses be elevated.

Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the land of the soviets, the slogan of "Cadres Solve All Problems" was raised and a vast program to wipe out illiteracy in the country was implemented. In addition, an extensive network of universities and high schools for the training of skilled workers, technicians, engineers and other experts on a vast scale was created.

We have referred to this part of Soviet history as it relates to the fact that at present, after putting an end to the detested monarchy, the Iranian people have started a struggle with imperialism in order to gain their economic independence. In order for them to be successful in this struggle they have also considered the duty of training a national cadre. But, contrary to Soviet Russia which was under a capitalist siege for long years and could rely only on its own forces, Iran can rely on the assistance of socialist countries and, above all, of the Soviet Union which persistently implements the policy of assisting countries which are moving toward independent growth. Also, contrary to imperialist countries which consider technical and economic assistance as a means to lead developing countries as far into captivity as possible, the Soviet Union's assistance to these countries enables them not only to acquire this or that technology and industrial machinery and installations, but also to train their national cadre to exploit new units.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the training of an experienced national cadre continues now at a time when the Iranian people have assumed social and economic duties in the country following their revolution. A group of Iranian experts, including employees from the railroad and grain elevator fields, were in the Soviet Union some time ago attending a course on railroads and grain elevators.

The Soviet Union places many scholarships at your country's disposal in order to enable Iranian youths to study in Soviet schools of higher education. About 20 scholarships, especially for training engineers, have been foreseen for complexes constructed or being constructed on the basis of Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, and Iran is given the choice of the field in which these engineers are to be trained.

Of course, in spite of all this, the possibilities offered by Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the training of experienced national cadres and other fields have not yet been fully used. The Soviet Union's readiness for further and all-embracing cooperation with Iran was reconfirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. As the leader of the Soviet government, Leonid Brezhnev, stressed in his report, the Soviet Union is prepared to expand its good relations with Iran on the basis of the principle of equality of rights and mutual benefit.

IRAN PAPER'S ANTI-SOVIET STAND DRAWS CRITICISM

NC031802 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: I am sure you agree that it is better for a person to stay away from a poisoned well, but as you our dear listeners, undoubtedly know the newspaper MIZAN is acting to the contrary. Recently, MIZAN has published several anti-Soviet articles. Almost every day this newspaper publishes abusive reports and fabrications on the situation in the Soviet Union and on Soviet foreign policy. For instance, a capricious article in MIZAN entitled "Toward Which Direction Is the Soviet Empire Moving?" is filled with altered facts and figures alleging the Soviet Union's "backwardness" in comparison with the United States.

There is no doubt that the source of these figures is not Iran. But the question that arises is why are the writers of this article making such comparisons, and a comparison with the United States at that?

It is necessary to note that because of U.S. policy, Iranians have been through many dark days and the 60,000 of their children who lost their lives in the holy struggle to free the country from the yoke of the despotic monarchy and from U.S. oppression have either become examples or criteria.

True, the Soviet Union is very much behind the United States as far as phenomena such as unemployment and economic crises are concerned. The Soviet Union is completely free from unemployment and crises in the fields of economy, agriculture and industry. But this is not the only point. It is surprising that the source for MIZAN's anti-Soviet writings is Western imperialist propaganda. Actually, the editor of this newspaper has found a reliable source. It seems as though in Iran they have not put an end to the long era when fabrications by the poisoned sources of imperialist propaganda were fed to the Iranians, the same propaganda which defamed and still defames the Iranian revolution and those Iranians struggling for freedom and independence.

The involuntary question that arises is: Who are these writers using these poisoned sources in an attempt to create suspicions about the Soviet Union and its policy, which is working toward the establishment of friendship and cooperation with neighboring Iran and the Iranian nation, hoping to please so obligingly?

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA SCORED

LD031122 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] As a State Department representative has himself admitted, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary for African affairs, Lannon Walker, and other U.S. officials have had a secret meeting in Morocco, with the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] secessionist group, Jonas Savimbi.

In this connection, Moscow radio commentator Yevgeniy Stepanov has this to say:

The meeting took place after U.S. President Reagan said that he wanted to lift the ban on the supply of arms to the Angolan separatists. At the Morocco meeting the Washington and UNITA representatives discussed the overall situation in southern Africa and the stepping up of UNITA operations against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola. Thus, what we can see is an evident U.S. intention, with UNITA's assistance, to first try and establish an antipopular regime in Angola and then see the Angolan renegades take part in the solution of the Namibian issue.

It must be said here that this Washington policy--a direct interference in the affairs of the African peoples--can only exacerbate the situation in that continent. This view is now being voiced both in the statements of African leaders and commentaries in the African press.

The Organization of African Unity has warned the United States against its interference in the internal affairs of Angola and has pointed out that this could have very adverse effects on relations between the United States and African countries.

Washington cannot fail to understand this, which is why the U.S. under secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, is set to embark on an urgent trip to southern Africa during which he is to visit Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola and also South Africa.

All signs show that the Washington emissary will try to allay the apprehension caused to the independent African nations by the first moves of the new U.S. administration. His mission is not easy, for gone are the days when Africa unconditionally believed in the United States' utterances to the effect that it was the United States who was the friend of the African peoples, but the facts are concrete and they bear no evidence of this.

DECISION TO LIFT BAN ON ARMS FOR UNITA DENOUNCED

LD031603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 5

[Valeriy Volkov "Commentator's Column": "Challenge to Africa"]

[Text] Luanda--Washington's avowed intention of lifting the ban on aid to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandit puppet grouping, which opposes the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola, has seriously disquieted the African public. The representatives of the group of OAU member states who met for an emergency conference by the U.S. Government would still further complicate the situation in southern Africa and would postpone indefinitely the issue of granting independence to Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

Commentaries in the progressive African press and remarks by statesman are stressing the danger for the continent's peoples of Washington's course of an open military-political alliance with the racist Pretoria regime--the bitterest enemy of the independent African states--and support for antipopular separatist groupings.

While it has put forward the bogus slogan of combating "international terrorism," writes Tanzania's SUNDAY NEWS, the American administration is at the same time prepared to give weapons and financial aid to renegades from the Angolan people who are responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of peaceful citizens. Such actions, the paper believes, are an extremely crude violation of international law and a challenge to all freedom-loving Africa, especially the People's Republic of Angola--a sovereign state and member of the United Nations, OAU and Nonaligned Movement.

The CIA's activity in Mozambique was exposed recently, and there is an increase in that spy department's operations in other countries on the continent. The American special services have clearly received their government's blessing for open interference in independent states' internal affairs and are prepared to take extreme measures to destabilize the situation in countries that have embarked on the road of independent development.

The U.S. policy of crude interference in progressive African states' affairs is evoking righteous anger and indignation among the world public. The American hawks' attempts to bar the path of the national liberation movement and intimidate the African peoples are futile. There can be no doubt that Washington's current anti-African intrigues will boomerang against the shortsighted inspirers of this myopic policy.

ANGOLAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD030921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 30 March in the Kremlin Luis (Dukui) Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The ambassador was accompanied by Counselor R.P. Domingos, First Secretaries L.V. Ferreira Jr and J.B. da Costa and attache A.M.C. Oliveira.

Present from the Soviet side were N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; V.A. Likhachev and D.S. Nikiforov, USSR Foreign Ministry department chiefs, and other officials.

Presenting his credentials, the minister expressed profound satisfaction with the development of friendship and cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union. He noted that the Soviet Union and its Communist Party have given and are giving Angola constant assistance and support.

Accepting the credentials, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the Soviet Union is following the Leninist foreign policy course and is implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Our country has been and still is Angola's loyal friend, he said. He expressed the confidence that the USSR and Angola will continue to act in the common struggle for peace, detente and social progress.

Following the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and L.D.P. de Castro there was a warm and friendly conversation. N.S. Ryzhov and V.G. Vysotin participated in it.

AFP REPORTS LARGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOVIET GEORGIA

NC041720 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr (AFP)--Hundreds of people in the Soviet Republic of Georgia staged two large demonstrations last Monday to protest the authorities' determination to impose Russian language and culture on the area, eyewitnesses said today.

The eyewitnesses, whose accounts were confirmed by sources in Moscow, said about 1,000 Georgian students and intellectuals demonstrated for nearly five hours in the republic's capital of Tbilisi.

They said the protest was held in front of the Supreme Soviet building, where a conference of Georgian writers was in progress. The demonstrators demanded that Georgian history be included in the curricula of schools and colleges in the republic.

A week earlier, on March 23, about 1,000 students took to the streets in protest against the dismissal from Tbilisi University of literary critic and literature professor Akaki Bakhradze. Mr Bakhradze was subsequently reinstated.

Georgian Communist Party Secretary Edward Shevarnadze intervened personally to cool down the unrest. He talked to representatives of the demonstrators and promised to go over with them the matters they raised at a meeting to be held at the university on April 15.

The eyewitnesses said the demonstrators also protested against trials of Georgians living in the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, which is administratively attached to Georgia while the Abkhaz people have been calling for transfer to the Republic of Russia. There are fierce nationalistic quarrels between Abkhaz and Georgian people.

The two demonstrations resulted in many arrests, but all those arrested were subsequently freed.

The Republic of Georgia, with a population of some five million, covers an area of 69,700 square kilometres (26,900 square miles) in the Soviet Union's southwest bordering the Black Sea and Turkey.

It became independent from Tsarist Russia in 1918, but Soviet troops invaded the country three years later and it became a part of the Soviet Union in 1936.

CPSU CC ADOPTS DECISION ON PUBLIC PROPOSALS

LD042222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on measures to further improve work with the letters and suggestions of the working people in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The decision notes that in the time between the 25th and the 26th party congresses, the CPSU Central Committee received over 3 million letters and the Central Committee's reception rooms received almost 100,000 visitors. In this period local party organizations considered 15 million written and oral statements by citizens. Over 270,000 letters, messages of greetings and labor reports reflecting the deep interest of the working people in the solution of socioeconomic questions concerning the country's development and their concern for the affairs of state and society were addressed to the 26th party congress. Many proposals and remarks by the working people were used in the preparation of congress documents.

The letters and proposals of the working people--the decision of the CPSU Central Committee says--help party organizations to get better orientation in a situation and more objectively assess the work of party, administrative and economic bodies and public organizations, to see more clearly shortcomings and ways to eliminate them and to devise correct political decisions in accordance with the Leninist course of the CPSU.

In recent years, party and administrative bodies and economic and public organizations have considerably improved their work with the letters and proposals of citizens. At the same time there are serious ommissions in the consideration of written and oral appeals by citizens in certain central state, economic and public bodies and local party, administrative and other organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee has mapped out measures for a further improvement of work with letters and proposals from the working people. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee will be published tomorrow in the newspapers.

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD IN MOSCOW

LD031013 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Eighth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The Eighth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow 25 March 1981 to discuss the following questions:

1. The results of the 26th CPSU Congress and Komsomol organizations' tasks arising from the congress decisions and from the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

2. A briefing on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat and Bureau since the Seventh Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

3. An organizational question.

A report "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and Komsomol Organizations' Tasks Arising From the Congress Decisions and From the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was delivered by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution in which, on behalf of the Leninist Komsomol and all young Soviet people, it wholeheartedly, fully and completely approved the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and CPSU domestic and foreign policy and expressed boundless filial love and devotion to the dear party, the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of today, ardent fighter for peace and communism and the people's happiness and solicitous mentor and great friend of young people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The Leninist Komsomol adopts as undeviating guidance the provisions and tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report and the decisions of the historic 26th party congress and regards them as a militant action program for every Komsomol organization and every Komsomol member. The plenum stressed the need to strengthen the ideological, political, labor and moral education of young people and the molding of people who are politically active, know their business, love labor and know how to work and are always ready to defend the motherland.

The Komsomol Central Committee assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that Komsomol members and all young Soviet people will rally their ranks still more closely around their own party, will justify with honor the lofty trust of communists, will strengthen the socialist fatherland's economic and defense might with shock labor, will devote all their strength, knowledge and energy to the struggle to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will always bear high the banner of communism.

The plenum participants adopted with enthusiasm a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

D.N. Filippov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, presented a briefing on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the Seventh Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum relieved the following people of their duties as secretaries and bureau members of the Komsomol Central Committee: V.V. Grigoryev, in connection with his election to the post of second secretary of Brestskiy Belorussian Obkom. V.A. Guseynov, in connection with his election as first secretary of Baku Azerbaijan Gorkom; Z.G. Novozhilova, in connection with her appointment as RSFSR deputy minister of education. Zh.K. Shartava was relieved of his duties as candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with his appointment as chief of a Georgian CP Central Committee department.

A.N. Kolyakin, member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Leningradskiy Komsomol Obkom, was elected secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

N.K. Dolgushkin, first secretary of Orenburgskiy Komsomol Obkom, and L.I. Shvetsova, secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, were elected secretaries and bureau members of the Kmosomol Central Committee.

The plenum elected D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

Komsomol insignia of honor were presented to a group of Komsomol workers.

Taking part in the work of the Eighth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum were V.G. Boykova and N.F. Rubtsov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Sectors, and also executives of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries and departments, secretaries of union republic Komsomol Central Committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms, assistant chiefs of political directorates of branches of the USSR Armed Forces, military districts, fleets and groups of forces in charge of Komsomol work who do not belong to central Komsomol organs, Komsomol activists and press, television and radio workers.

AIR FORCE LEADER MEETS ELECTORS IN PRIMORSKIY KRAY

SK061001 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] (Leonid Lukich Botekhin), chief of the political directorate of the USSR Air Forces and candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, recently met with electors from the 227th Kovalerovskiy electoral okrug in Dalnegorsk. The candidate expressed deep gratitude for the trust placed in him.

SHCHERBITSKIY, OTHERS SIGN GENERAL'S OBITUARY

LD061027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 4

[Obituary of "A.Ya. Volkov"]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen of Artillery (Retd) Aleksey Yakovlevich Volkov, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died after a prolonged and serious illness. He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service of the motherland, the Soviet people and the cause of the Communist Party of which he became a member in 1942.

A.Ya. Volkov was born in 1922 in a peasant family. He served 40 years in the armed forces, progressing from an academy student to the commander of a district's missile forces and artillery.

[Signed] V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.I. Petrov, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, V.Z. Yakushin, I.A. Gerasimov, G.Ye. Peredelskiy, P.N. Kuleshov, M.G. Khumulo, S.Kh. Aganov, Yu.M. Potapov, V.K. Pikalov, V.T. Dementyev, L.S. Sapkov, V.A. Grishantov, V.M. Mikhalkin, Yu.P. Terentyev, A.S. Yelagin, V.Ye. Pankin, L.M. Goncharov and E.G. Murashev.

GOSSNAB CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS

LD031525 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14 signed to press 30 March publishes on page 6 a 1,800-word unattributed interview with Nikolay Vasilyevich Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, under the headline "Material and Technical Provision for the 5-Year Plan." Martynov discusses the work of the USSR Gossnab in preparing 5-year-plan targets, outlining the main directions of work, particularly as regards the "intensification of the use of material resources." He gives examples of areas in which the Gossnab plans to increase efficiency in the utilization of resources and notes that "the efforts of all the USSR Gossnab's labor collectives are now concentrated" on the search for new approaches to this problem.

VLADIVOSTOK SUFFERS ARCTIC CARGO HANDLING PROBLEMS

SK060730 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian 0715 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The 1981 Arctic navigation season will soon begin. How are workers at the Vladivostok port preparing for this season and what problems are cropping up? What decisions have been made to resolve them?

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Although preparations for the Arctic navigation season began 1 month ago, I have seen very little evidence at the Vladivostok port of any stockpiling of cargo destined specifically for the people of the north. All cargo at present stockpiled in the section of the Vladivostok port which is regarded as the section for cargo destined specifically for the Arctic is actually cargo destined for non-Arctic destinations. (Konstantin Ivanovich Shikharov), manager of the seventh complex at the port, admits that to clear the moorings of this cargo is not a simple task:

[(Shikharov)] For me to clear the moorings of this cargo I need more freight cars. At present we have very few freight cars, and 60 percent of the freight cars which are sent to us are unsuitable for rail transport.

[Reporter] The situation regarding imported cargo piling up at the port is really extremely serious. (Mikhail Fedorovich Robkanov), the deputy manager of the Vladivostok trading port, says:

[(Robkanov)] We have a pile-up of imported cargo of approximately 100,000 tons, which is a very large amount for a port like Vladivostok. Without the help of workers in complementary professions, we cannot cope with the work here. We had the same problem last year, but then we only had approximately 35,000 to 40,000 tons of imported cargo to process. Today we have 100,000 tons.

[Reporter] The main task at hand today for Vladivostok port workers in preparation for the Arctic navigation season is to clear the moorings of the pile-up. The bulk of the cargo destined for the Arctic will begin to arrive at the port toward the end of April, and the port workers are doing everything possible to clear the backlog of cargo. Apart from this, the port has developed a whole series of measures for the 1981 Artic navigation season.

[(Robkanov)] Basically the processing of cargo for the Arctic will remain the same as last year, but this year we will strive to improve the quality of work. This year we will process all cargo bound for the Arctic and Chukotka in containers and bales. We will rely heavily on workers in complementary professions in this, including workers from the material and technical supplies service, steamship lines. [words indistinct], the (Dvaseverotorga) dispatching service and so forth. We are developing mechanical ways to load baled cargo on the vessels which have been promised to us. The vessels of the Amuyema-class, with a large bulk-carrying capacity and large holds, are generally not easy to load with baled cargo.

This year as never before a large volume of cargo destined for the north will arrive at ports where there are no roadstead unloading facilities, and there will also be a significant increase in the volume of cargo, which will triple last year's level. [end recording]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-4 APRIL

LD050702 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 3-4 April. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 April

Corn planting has begun in Azerbaijan. Farmers intend to plant 110,000 hectares more than last year. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in Khersonskaya Oblast have completed sowing of spring crops on 117,000 hectares. (0800 GMT)

Farmers in the RSFSR oblasts have completed sowing on over half a million hectares. Farmers have completed sowing in the virgin land zone in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Fodder harvesting has begun in Tadzhikistan. (1000 GMT)

4 April

Farmers are harvesting winter rye and wheat in Saratovskaya Oblast with some farms achieving up to 50 quintals per hectare. (0100 GMT)

Cotton sowing has begun in Kirgizia; farmers intend to plant 73,500 hectares for cotton. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in the Ukraine have completed planting of spring crops on over 1 million hectares. (1000 GMT)

Farmers in Kazakhstan have completed sowing on 1 million hectares and are expecting to harvest between 28 and 29 million tons of grain this year. (1500 GMT)

EDITORIAL NOTES INCIDENCE OF BELOW-STANDARD SEED

LD031619 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Special Concern for the Grainfields"]

[Excerpts] Rural working people are discussing with great interest the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and are channeling their efforts into the practical implementation of the impressive tasks put forward by the party for the eighties. Kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all agricultural workers are drawing inspiration from the measures to further increase the people's prosperity and strengthen our state's might.

With a view to the radical resolution of the problem of improving the supply of food products to the population, it has been deemed necessary to elaborate a special food program, which will be based on the intensive development of all agricultural production. As before, it is important to ensure the adoption of every measure to increase gross grain yields, particularly for food grain. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress that "The Basic Guidelines" provide for increasing average annual grain production to 238-243 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In view of the fact that food grain requirments are fully satisfied, the emphasis must be on the cultivation of forage grain crops. Their proportion of the gross grain yield must be significantly increased.

We cannot remain indifferent to the fact that in identical conditions some farms obtain high, stable yields, while others obtain low yields. The cause of the laggardness lies not in the vicissitudes of the weather, which certain leaders have become accustomed to citing, but in poor work with the land, in omissions in agricultural techniques and in the underestimation of progressive methods of labor organization and production techniques.

Eliminating existing shortcomings, it is important this spring to implement a range of measures ensuring the harvesting of a guaranteed yield. It is a question of using scientifically substantiated crop rotations, sowing grain crops after the best predecessors, applying the necessary quantity of fertilizers to the soil and carrying out the spring sowing at the optimum time and to an excellent standard.

Special attention must be devoted to seeds. Farms' seed requirements are satisfied in the main. But certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes are experiencing a shortage of seeds for forage crops--barley, oats, peas, sorghum and soybeans. It is necessary to speed up exchange operations, interrepublic and interoblast shipments and the delivery of seed from state resources. There is still time to improve seed quality. In most zones the seeds meet the quality requirements. But by the beginning of March in Latvia 38 percent of grain and pulse seeds were not up to quality requirements, in Kalininskaya Oblast the figure was 48 percent, in Gorkovskaya Oblast--57 percent and in Permskaya Oblast--60 percent. On spring days we should display concern for improving the quality of seed stocks. In many places it is lower than last year. In the Dagestanskaya ASSR, for instance, only 19 percent of seeds are in the first and second categories, in Krasnoyarskiy Kray--31 percent and in Orlovskaya Oblast--37 percent. Workers on corn plantations await timely deliveries of high-quality hybrid seeds from seed-growing associations and grading plants, particularly for sowing this crop by industrial techniques. Initiative and responsibility must now be increased everywhere in resolving urgent tasks of the further development of the agroindustrial complex.

Grain is the fundamental basis of agricultural production. The fuller the granaries, the higher the people's prosperity. There must be universal concern for the grainfields!

GORBACHEV PARTICIPATES IN LAND RECLAMATION MEETING

LD042130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] A joint meeting of the Collegia of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources took place in Moscow today.

Tasks in raising the quality of land reclamation work and improving the use of irrigated and arid lands were discussed in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the theses and conclusions contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report.

Today the area of reclaimed land in our country has reached almost 30 million hectares. They yield one-third of all produce from the crops grown.

The meeting analyzed work shortcomings and outlined concrete measures for using reserves in developing land reclamation and water resources.

Special attention was devoted to the integrated nature [kompleksnost] of mastering the land reclamation systems and the construction of housing and facilities providing cultural and domestic services.

Taking part in the work of the meeting was Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

CYCLONE CAUSES AGRICULTURE DAMAGE IN UZBEKISTAN

LD051430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] As we have already reported, the beginning of April in Central Asia has been marked by unusually strong hurricane-force winds and heavy snowfalls, which have caused considerable destruction. Listen to a report by our Tashkent correspondent, (Erkhim Rakhimov):

A cyclone of unusual force crossed the greater part of the territory of Uzbekistan the past few days. On the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya or, more precisely, in Khorezmskaya Oblast, it caused mud torrents, as a result of which many enterprises, stock breeding farms, freight depots and settlements were inundated. In Dzhizakskaya Oblast the cyclone was accompanied by hurricane-force winds and heavy snowfall. Almost a year's precipitation fell here in a few hours, which led to the interruption of many roads and means of communication. Significant damage was inflicted on cotton farms and kolkhoz and sovkhoz land.

In these difficult conditions the character of Soviet man was demonstrated very clearly. People acted courageously and in an organized fashion everywhere. Health, trading public food and consumer services worked efficiently. Nevertheless, in a number of places there have been human casualities. Komsomol member (Husain Zripov) perished on a kolkhoz near Urgench while rescuing a woman.

At present the local party organizations, the executive committees and the councils of peoples' deputies are exerting all efforts to provide people with housing and essential needs. A large batch of trailers has been dispatched to the element-stricken region. Essential seed material for carrying out a second sowing of cotton, corn and alfalfa has been dispatched to farms. All measures are being undertaken for the rapid elimination of the serious consequences of the cyclone.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV IN AZERBAIJAN

LD042124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv took place today in the leading livestock-breeding rayon of Azerbaijan, the Apsheronskiy Rayon. Under discussion were the tasks of communists in the implementation of the 26th party congress decisions and the clauses and instructions in Comrade Brezhnev's report. A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

It should be added that the agricultural workers of the Apsheronskiy Rayon have completed the 5-year plan ahead of schedule for the production and sale of all types of produce. The rayon has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY AGRONOMISTS MEETING--Recently a meeting of agronomists was held in Spasskiy Rayon, and the kray's farming community was well represented. The proceedings revealed that during the 10th 5-Year Plan, the kray significantly overfulfilled the plán for the production and sale of grain. This year, the demands made on the farming community will be even higher. Approximately 20,000 hectares will be sown with early grain cereals, from which approximately 50,000 tons of grain is to be harvested this year.
[Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0115 GMT 2 Apr 81 SK]

KAMCHATKA MEAT, DAIRY PRODUCTION--The Kamchatskaya Oblast agricultural administation reports that animal breeding sovkhozes produced 11,360 tons of milk, approximately 3 tons of meat and some 25 million eggs during the first 3 months of the 11th 5-Year Plan.
[Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 3 Apr 81 SK]